

هنا من اجل

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARKS: Tuesday, fair but up to 45 (14-41). Wednesday, fair but up to 45 (14-41). Thursday, fair but up to 45 (14-41). Friday, fair but up to 45 (14-41). Saturday, fair but up to 45 (14-41). Sunday, fair but up to 45 (14-41).

9,429

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1977

Established 1887

## \$250-Million Settlement Reached by Picasso Heirs

Sept. 19 (UPI)—The Picasso heirs, widow of the artist, have reached a settlement with the other heirs of the artist's 1.25-billion-franc (about \$250 million) estate, a family, said today.

Picasso, the former line Roque, approved the settlement at his home in Mougins, France, said today.

Picasso, who died at 91 in 1973, left no will to settle his estate. He owned 1,250 paintings, drawings, 30,000 engravings, 355 sculptures and 3,800 lithographs.

His legacy is the on record for any artist. He died, Picasso said that the settlement was "worse than anything you imagine."

The settlement leaves Mrs. Picasso with one-quarter of the estate, about 300 million francs, and the legitimate grand-



Jacqueline Picasso

ing estate. They will receive 200 million francs each after taxes.

Picasso's legitimate children, Marie-Thérèse Walter's daughter, Marie-Thérèse, 42, and Françoise Gilot's children, Claude, 23, and Poline, 26, will share another third of the estate—about 85 million francs each.

The third allotted to Picasso's illegitimate children is smaller than the share given to his legitimate grandchildren because of French inheritance laws, which make taxes higher for illegitimate descendants.

French Government Share

The rest of the estate will go to the French government to pay inheritance taxes. The government has agreed to accept payment in the form of art works to be housed in a new Picasso museum being built in Paris.

The works for the museum will be chosen by Dominique Boon, who has been appointed curator of the new museum which will also exhibit works donated by Picasso by artists such as Corot, Cézanne, Le Nain, Braque and Modigliani.

The heirs unanimously decided that the works that will go to the state should be the best and most representative of Picasso, Mr. Rheims said.

Mrs. Picasso at first opposed the settlement because, she said, it "lacked tact." It also gave the other heirs a priority right to buy the Chateau de Vauvenargues, where Picasso is buried, should Mrs. Picasso decide to sell it.

"How can anyone imagine I would want to get rid of the place where my husband is buried?" Mrs. Picasso said. Finally an agreement was reached under which each heir will have a key to the chateau and permanent access to the artist's tomb.

When Picasso died, his grandson Pablo, 21, committed suicide after he, along with the other children, was not allowed to attend the funeral service.

## Senate Investigators Will Testify That Lance Did Back Information

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Investigators for a Senate committee testified today that Director Bert Lance withheld information last January past financial dealings.

Investigators, appearing before the Governmental Affairs Committee, did not answer direct questions whether Mr. Lance hid them in meetings on Jan. 12 and Jan. 13, a "full and complete" disclosure of the information, who was then a member of the committee and is now the chairman of the committee, said today.

Mr. Lance said that Mr. Lance denied that there were overdrafts by his wife at the National Bank of California, while Mr. Lance was its president.

According to other testimony in the hearings, Mr. Lance and his wife were directors of the bank and ran up substantial overdrafts, but those had been paid by interest by the time Mr. Lance's conversation with investigators in January.

Bank of Georgia "never lost a cent" on the loan.

Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., asked whether Mr. Lance had mentioned an additional loan of \$150,000 or that the bank had lost \$43,000 on the transaction. "He did not tell us there had been a loss sustained . . ." was the reply.

In testimony last Thursday, Mr. Lance said that during the Jan. 13 meeting, he "disclosed to the representatives of this committee the various financial matters which now are the focus of this hearing."

Earlier, the panel was told that members of the committee knew about the overdrafts by Mr. Lance's relatives before the committee recommended his confirmation. Mr. Childers read a memorandum he distributed to the committee's Republican members before the confirmation vote.

The memorandum said that overdrafts by Mr. Lance's relatives in 1974 and 1975 at the Calhoun bank had been in the range of from \$100,000 to \$300,000 and "this information has not been made public."

It said that the overdrafts had been repaid with interest after they were spotted by federal bank examiners, but suggested that the committee might want to look into the matter further.

"Is a man whose bank has been run loosely . . . qualified to run the finances of the entire federal government?" Mr. Childers asked.

Federal Action

Staff investigators also said that Mr. Lance did not tell about an agreement imposed by the Calhoun bank by federal regulators requiring it to follow its policies on overdrafts.

Children, minority counsel of the committee, and staff of the committee, said they received the impression Mr. Lance that all of the overdrafts "that have occurred were in connection with the estate of a deceased son, a son of Mr. Childers, who is now an eight-year term in a prison for embezzlement of the Calhoun bank. He said 'Lance said the National Bank of Georgia'."

Inquiry Suspended

Mr. Childers testified that the committee prepared to tie up loose ends of its investigation of Mr. Lance's financial affairs.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., committee chairman, said that the inquiry would be suspended for at least two weeks after their testimony and then would decide whether to take further action. He said that Mr. Lance's future appeared to lie with President Carter.

The Childers memorandum also said that there had been an investigation of possible campaign law violations arising from overdrafts during Mr. Lance's 1974 campaign for governor of Georgia, but that the investigation had been dropped without prosecution.

It also noted that Campbell, a vice-president of the Calhoun bank, had pleaded guilty to embezzlement, but that the U.S. attorney's office said that Mr. Lance would have been a government witness against Campbell if his case had gone to trial.

## Early Elections Greece Called Caramanlis

ATHENS, Sept. 19 (UPI)—More than a year left of his in office, Premier Constantinos Karamanlis today called general elections for Nov. 20, seeking a mandate to settle long disputes with Turkey to take the country into the common market.

national problems like the entry into the European Community, the Cyprus and the disputes with Turkey will enter into a decisive new year," Mr. Caramanlis said in a statement.

der the circumstances, national interests call for these elections to be held by a government with a recent popular mandate rather than being dragged into the whirlpool of a disputed electoral period," the statement said.

Caramanlis's New Democracy party holds 216 seats in the 283-member parliament. Opposition said they expect Mr. Caramanlis to keep some of the elections, but less than it would have lost next

By Henry Kamm

MANILA, Sept. 19 (UPI)—About 100 Vietnamese will arrive at San Francisco airport today, the first group of refugees under President Carter's program of admitting 15,000 additional Indochinese, including 7,000 who fled Vietnam by leaving the South China Sea in small fishing boats.

About 145,000 Vietnamese have already been admitted to the United States. The new refugees had been reluctant about talking, uncertain what their fate would be and fearful that they might be forced back to Vietnam. But now that the United States has made it virtually certain that all the "boat people" in Asian transit camps will find a permanent haven, they are beginning to tell the stories of their flight.

An engineer and a fisherman

from a coastal city described their escape, which they organized for 44 persons, about half of them children. Their account was typical of many heard here and in transit camps for "boat people" elsewhere in Asia.

Both said that while skeptical of the new regime, they were initially willing to stay in Vietnam rather than make the painful decision to uproot themselves. The fisherman had served as a police sergeant. The engineer, more critical of the previous Saigon regime and the U.S. intervention, was discharged from the army after four years of mandatory service.

The fisherman said he set his sights on escape after undergoing a month of "re-education" and after his brother came to see him from Hanoi and told him that as a former policeman he would eventually be punished for his past.

Together with another fisherman, he bought the boat for the escape. The engineer said he dropped around for a vessel for a long time. Finally he met the fisherman through a mutual friend and joined forces with him because he seemed to have a strong sense of caution.

Asked how in a Communist country with a reputation for keeping tight controls, such preparations could be kept from the secret police, the former policeman said it would not have been possible under the old Saigon regime, when people were afraid to talk openly because the population was divided and gov-



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in Washington.

## Dayan, Vance Launch Key Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today opened a new round of Middle East diplomacy that high-ranking U.S. officials said should be decisive in determining whether there will be a Geneva peace conference by the end of the year.

Before the initial talks by President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with Mr. Dayan here in Washington, U.S. officials were emphasizing that the chances for a major breakthrough in the negotiations involving Israel and the Arab states were slim at best. But they said that the administration was determined to make a significant effort to achieve a formula that would allow the Geneva conference to be held.

Mr. Dayan, whose travels in recent days have been clouded in mystery, arrived at New York's Kennedy Airport yesterday afternoon from Zurich, where he had changed planes after flying in from Israel.

Originally, Mr. Dayan was due in New York on Friday, but after getting aboard a Sabena flight in Brussels, along with his wife and staff, he disembarked secretly and went to Paris for a day before returning to Israel Saturday to confer with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

U.S. officials said they were mystified about Mr. Dayan's travels and they said the change in plans had nothing to do with any message from this country.

Mr. Dayan met today with Mr. Vance for a working lunch at the State Department and then was to confer with Mr. Carter at the White House.

While the Dayan-Vance talks were under way, a State Department spokesman said that the United States would be willing to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization if the PLO accepted UN resolutions implicitly recognizing the Israeli state.

On Wednesday, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy will meet here with Mr. Vance and Mr. Carter.

When Mr. Fahmy left Cairo yesterday for Washington, he reportedly carried a message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat urging the Carter administration to recognize the PLO.

There were reports in Cairo of renewed unofficial U.S. contacts recently with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat. The reports said a "very respected American who is a friend of the Carter administration" had met frequently with Mr. Arafat during the last three weeks, attempting to find a formula that would clear roadblocks to U.S. recognition and to PLO participation in Geneva talks.

After seeing Mr. Fahmy here, Mr. Vance will then pursue talks separately with Mr. Dayan and Mr. Fahmy, as well as with ministers from Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia in coming weeks here and in New York while the UN General Assembly is in session.

"I think we're coming down to a very important set of decisions that all the parties have got to make," a high-ranking State Department official said. "I think we have gotten past the stage now of general discussion and repetition of positions, that therefore there is going to be progress. People are going to have to make hard decisions on concrete points and cannot continue to put (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Carter Essay Notes Limitations In Foreign-Policy Drive on Rights

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19 (AP)—President Carter said in an article published by the Baltimore Sun today that "human rights cannot be the only goal of our foreign policy, not in a world in which peace is literally a matter of survival."

In the essay written for the newspaper, the President said that the ability of the United States to influence other nations in the area of human rights is inhibited by the limits of this country's power.

Mr. Carter also cautioned that "we cannot expect quick or easy results in the struggle for human rights, a struggle which has been going on for many centuries."

Since his inauguration last January, he noted, his administration's efforts to weave a regard for human rights into the fabric of U.S. foreign policy have sparked worldwide debate on the role of governmental morality.

"Defining human rights is a hazardous business," Mr. Carter wrote. The greatest danger, there lies in including things that are desirable but may not be rights at all, he said.

The best way for the nation to advance the cause of human rights is to advance it at home, the President wrote.

He added, "It is worth remembering that as recently as 15 years ago American citizens were still being deprived of the right to vote on account of color."

"In the long run, I am optimistic," he said. "Changes will not come quickly, but they will surely come. History moves slowly and fitfully; but as long as we are true to ourselves, history, where human rights are concerned, is on our side."

According to the sources in Ethiopia's capital, the country's military pilots, who claim to have downed 28 Somali MIGs, said they had the skies to themselves as they pounded their foes in and around the town of Jijiga, where Somali armor is poised to thrust into Ethiopia's mountain heartland.

But the Somali-backed guerrillas in the Ogaden territory also claimed a big success today. They said they had cut behind Ethiopian lines in the mountains and severed a vital road between Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, the Ethiopians' eastern front headquarters and the main base for the air raids.

Only Paved Runway

Dire Dawa has the only concrete runway in eastern Ethiopia for the F-5 jets and British-supplied Canberra bombers.

The war is now in its ninth week. Somali-backed guerrillas, seeking to secure the Ogaden desert from Ethiopian rule, were said by diplomatic sources to have captured the Ethiopian tank and radar base of Jijiga early last week.

## Arafat Issues Appeal Clashes Intensify In Lebanon Area

BEIRUT, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-supported Lebanese Christian forces today were engaged in heavy fighting in southern Lebanon for the control of strategic positions on the Litani River. The two sides made conflicting claims on the progress of the escalating clashes.

[Israeli forces along the Lebanese frontier have been put on a special state of preparedness following the intensified fighting]

Clashes in Lebanon seen here, is most likely to provide the assistance.

The peace-keeping force has stayed north of the Litani after Israeli warnings that its presence close to the border would not be tolerated. In the past, Syria aided the Palestinians in the south by sending reinforcements from a Damascus-backed guerrilla group, as-Saba, and providing heavier guns and ammunition to guerrillas.

Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangist party, today accused Mr. Arafat of trying to involve the Arab states in another war with Israel.

He said the messages the Palestinian leader has sent to Arab heads of state were reminiscent of the appeals Mr. Arafat issued during the Lebanese civil war.

Christian leaders here have been playing down the Israeli role in the fighting, while the state-controlled Radio Lebanon has accused Israel of shelling civilian targets in Lebanese border villages.

According to witnesses, truckloads of Palestinian militiamen were seen leaving the port of Sidon this evening for the battle area. The Christians were reported to be gathering armored vehicles in their stronghold of Qal'at, about a mile from the Israeli border.

known whether they participated in the fighting.

Palestinian sources said the planes directed the Israeli fire against guerrilla positions.

Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, sent urgent messages to Arab states urging them to "assume their historic responsibilities"—an appeal for help.

Syria, with 30,000 troops in the Arab League peace-keeping force here, is most likely to provide the assistance.

across the border, according to military sources. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

[The sources said no Israeli reinforcements had been sent to the area, but troops had been instructed to keep a special watch on developments in southern Lebanon.]

The Palestinians, in communication, said they had turned back another Christian rightist attack on the town of Khaim, two miles from the Israeli border, and pushed their foes back toward Marjayoun.

The Christians, on the other hand, said they had occupied several villages near Marjayoun, the stronghold, about five miles from the border.

The villages were not named. Voice of Lebanon, the private radio station of the Christian Phalangist party, said rightist forces were now advancing on ridges controlling the Litani River.

Witnesses said that Israeli artillery gunners across the border directed their fire at Beaufort Castle, a fortress on a hill outside Nabatieh.

Israeli jets appeared, making occasional dives, the witnesses

## Rebels Say They Cut Key Road All Ethiopian Planes Sent to Hit Foe

NAIROBI, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Ethiopia was reported today to have sent aloft every available plane for an all-out attack on Somali forces in the war in the Horn of Africa.

Informed sources in Addis Ababa said that throughout the day bombing raids were made against Somali tanks, guns and infantry deployed in dusty plains under scant cover.

According to the sources in Ethiopia's capital, that country's military pilots, who claim to have downed 28 Somali MIGs, said they had the skies to themselves as they pounded their foes in and around the town of Jijiga, where Somali armor is poised to thrust into Ethiopia's mountain heartland.

But the Somali-backed guerrillas in the Ogaden territory also claimed a big success today. They said they had cut behind Ethiopian lines in the mountains and severed a vital road between Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, the Ethiopians' eastern front headquarters and the main base for the air raids.

Only Paved Runway

Dire Dawa has the only concrete runway in eastern Ethiopia for the F-5 jets and British-supplied Canberra bombers.

The war is now in its ninth week. Somali-backed guerrillas, seeking to secure the Ogaden desert from Ethiopian rule, were said by diplomatic sources to have captured the Ethiopian tank and radar base of Jijiga early last week.

This would put the main attacking force six miles from the Marda Pass, on a route leading to the old city of Harer, Dire Dawa and the Ethiopian heartland.

Deployed on the plains below the pass, the attackers now are prey to the Ethiopian air offensive.

But this could be hampered by supply problems if—as the guerrillas claimed today—one of their roving bands operating in the mountains, behind the Marda Pass and the main battlefield, has captured a stronghold astride the Addis-Ababa-Dire Dawa road.

Rebels' Communique

A communique issued by the Western Somali Liberation Front said 46 Ethiopians were killed when front guerrillas captured the village of Biyo Dangoo, on the Addis Ababa road. An alternative road and rail link between Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa runs along the Awash Valley, already under attack.

Informed sources in Addis Ababa said reinforcements for the eastern front were flown rather than taken by road to Dire Dawa and Harer over the weekend.

Ethiopia's leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, insisted yesterday that despite the claim that Jijiga had fallen, battles for that town, Dire Dawa and Harer were continuing.

Plans reportedly went ahead today to rush every retired Ethiopian soldier under the age of 60 to the front. Tens of thousands of veterans have registered

at call-up centers and have had medical checkups.

Drivers of trucks, buses and taxis have been assembled, ready to convey men to Dire Dawa. Diplomats in Addis Ababa said they think the veterans will be used for duties in the rear to free militiamen for battle.

30% Reinforcement

The reinforcements are expected to add as much as 100,000 men to the Ethiopian armed forces, now estimated at about 200,000.

Word is still awaited in the Ethiopian capital on how much of Ethiopia's tank force managed to pull back to the Marda Pass from Jijiga when the Somalis thrust to that town.

A new shipment of Soviet-built T-55 tanks is reported to have arrived at the Eritrean port of Assab, although no numbers have yet been mentioned.

Ethiopia's U.S.-equipped armored brigade of 60 tanks was augmented earlier this year with about 100 Soviet-built tanks, some rusty, which arrived after Ethiopia expelled the U.S. military assistance group in April.

## S. Africa Rally On Biko Is Told Kruger Must Go

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Mrs. Helen Suzman, an opposition member of Parliament, called today for the resignation of Police and Justice Minister James Kruger for his handling of the case of black activist Steve Biko, who died in detention last week.

Mrs. Suzman condemned South Africa's detention laws, and there were cheers when she told 2,000 people at a public meeting here: "Mr. Kruger should resign."

The meeting was called to protest the death of Mr. Biko, 30, honorary president of the Black People's Convention and a leading advocate of the "black consciousness" movement.

Mrs. Suzman said: "While protesting and mourning the death of Mr. Biko, people should not forget the others that have died and the hundreds still languishing in detention." Mr. Biko was the 1984 black leader to die in detention in the last 18 months.

Former Supreme Court Judge Koeie Marais also called for Mr. Kruger's resignation and said Mr. Biko's death had made him "a complete and unequivocal opponent of the security legislation in this country."

## Vietnamese 'Boat People' Now Feel Free to Tell of Perilous Escapes

By Henry Kamm

MANILA, Sept. 19 (UPI)—About 100 Vietnamese will arrive at San Francisco airport today, the first group of refugees under President Carter's program of admitting 15,000 additional Indochinese, including 7,000 who fled Vietnam by leaving the South China Sea in small fishing boats.

About 145,000 Vietnamese have already been admitted to the United States. The new refugees had been reluctant about talking, uncertain what their fate would be and fearful that they might be forced back to Vietnam. But now that the United States has made it virtually certain that all the "boat people" in Asian transit camps will find a permanent haven, they are beginning to tell the stories of their flight.

An engineer and a fisherman

## 15,000 More Admitted by U.S.; Many Braved South China Sea

eventually be punished for his past.

Together with another fisherman, he bought the boat for the escape. The engineer said he dropped around for a vessel for a long time. Finally he met the fisherman through a mutual friend and joined forces with him because he seemed to have a strong sense of caution.

Asked how in a Communist country with a reputation for keeping tight controls, such preparations could be kept from the secret police, the former policeman said it would not have been possible under the old Saigon regime, when people were afraid to talk openly because the population was divided and gov-

Each was assigned preparatory tasks. The two fishermen contributed the boat. They were entitled to buy diesel fuel for their work, so for five months, they squirreled away small quantities of their ration, partly buried on the beach and partly in a cave. On departure day they had about 50 gallons, somewhat less than their safe estimate for reaching the Philippines. They had heard that unlike other Asian countries the Philippines provided a humane reception for "boat people."

The engineer gradually bought 60 pounds of rice and filled 25 gallons of water in plastic containers for the trip.

It was decided, after observing the habits of the militia patrol and three guards at a rail crossing, that all 44 passengers would have to cross the highway to the staging area between 5:30 and

6:30 p.m., and that a 7:30 or 11 p.m. departure was advisable.

On April 14, the fishermen set out for their day's work before dawn as usual. Instead of returning to port, however, they took the boat near the rendezvous site and moved it into position at dark. The passengers had gathered as planned. Keeping the children quiet was the hardest task. The boat cast off at 7:30, and to the organizers' relief, all passengers were aboard.

They remained at sea seven days. Their great hope of being quickly picked up was crushed in the first two days as about 20 ships passed without even one stopping when they waved their homemade SOS flag.

Ship owners have passed word among their captains that picking (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Preoccupied by Mideast, Southern Africa

## UN Assembly Opens Today in Tense Mood

By Kathleen Ieltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 19 (NYT).—The world's diplomats are gathering for the 32d General Assembly opening tomorrow that seems certain to be dominated by fractious Arab-Israeli disputes and by the unsettled situation in southern Africa.

Few of the arriving diplomats appear optimistic about chances for progress on either issue. Among Third World representatives, there also is growing disquiet about how much can be achieved in narrowing the gap between rich and poor countries and moving toward their goal of a new international economic order.

Delegates seem inclined to share Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's gloomy pre-Assembly report to the members. This concluded that all problems have proved intractable as ever and the outlook for 1978 is one of deepening anxiety, especially with the emergence of new conflict in the Horn of Africa—mainly the

war between Ethiopia and Somalia. For the past few days, Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav's deputy foreign minister who is the unchallenged candidate for assembly president, has been renewing old ties with his diplomatic associates. He says, if anything, he is even less optimistic than Mr. Waldheim as to the chances for an early resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

Under Mr. Mojsov's leadership, the diplomats for the next 13 weeks will be working their way through a heavy agenda of 126 items of business.

Between the moment of silent meditation inaugurating the session and a similar quiet prayer at its close in December, there will be 130 addresses by visiting statesmen, including 11 heads of government. President Carter will come here Oct. 4. Two new members—Vietnam and the former French-African colony of Djibouti—will be admitted, bringing the total of members to 149. South Africa, which was barred

at the 29th Assembly, probably will stay away again as it did last year.

Ahead of the diplomats are debates on the persistent quarrels of the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus and a raft of other familiar topics but with some novel additions. Prime Minister Eric Gairy of Grenada is coming to ask the UN to consider the "UFO phenomenon" insisting the world is ready now to accept evidence of unidentified flying objects as space vehicles used by aliens of extraterrestrial origin. He suggests creating an agency to make contact with them.

All told, the mood within the diplomatic community is one of anticipation, with an additional measure of anxiety this year.

The diplomats anticipate that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will be coming with a message concentrating as usual on Mr. Gorbachev's view of how the United States is impeding the negotiations for disarmament. They also expect Mr. Carter will use the occasion for a continuing campaign for promoting human rights issues.

This year, more than in the past, the delegates' attention will be divided between the ritual speech-making of the public sessions of the Assembly and the private negotiations that take place not only here but also in Washington, particularly those with representatives from Israel and the Arab countries.

These negotiations will begin this week in meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and are expected to focus on U.S. efforts to work out some compromise acceptable to both sides for including Palestinians in the Geneva talks.

## Settlements Issue

Before the assembly itself are a number of Middle East issues that are likely to provoke stormy debate. Egypt has asked that Israel's move to legalize Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River be considered a priority item. Many here see this as a case in which the Arab countries are confident that they can isolate Israel from the United States and other Western countries.

In an effort to win Washington's support, Arab delegations are expected to offer a moderately worded proposal. "I know I am going to be in the hot seat," said Chaim Herzog, Israel's chief delegate. But he added, "I intend to give as good as I get."

The United States and Britain may face further difficulties here in their joint efforts to bring about majority rule in Rhodesia. The plan for Rhodesia envisioned by the two countries includes gaining approval here for Secretary-General Waldheim to name a representative to assist in organizing a UN peace force in Rhodesia.

Some key delegates, however, seem to have balked and are saying that a peace force would be a premature step.

## 'Boat People' Tell of Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

up refugees wastes time and money. An Indonesian freighter was the only ship to stop for them. The captain was headed for Japan and said he could not, in view of Japan's negative policy on refugees, take them aboard. But he lowered supplies and a map showing their position.

Deserted Island They landed three days later on a deserted island. Returning to sea, they stopped a Philippine fishing boat that towed them to a coast guard station. Next they were sent to the social welfare center here where 770 "boat people" are housed.

No barred wire surrounds this center, one policeman is on duty, and few restrictions surround refugee movements in Manila. The Welfare Department handles housing and food, provides teachers of English and crafts, extends medical services and assigns three social workers to the refugees.

The UN high commissioner for refugees provides money for upkeep and helps toward emigration to countries of permanent exile.

"Now we know we will not die at sea or have to live under the Communists," the fishermen said.

## Thailand Refuses 75

BANGKOK, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Thailand today refused to admit 75 Vietnamese refugees now aboard a Norwegian ship which picked them up two days ago from a fishing boat in the South China Sea.

Officials explained that Thailand's policy was not to admit refugees unless they had already been accepted by a third country.



## Blood of Neapolitan Saint Reportedly Liquefies Again

NAPLES, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Roman Catholic Church authorities said today that the congealed blood of this city's patron saint, who was killed 1,600 years ago, has again turned into liquid.

The church officials said that the blood of St. Januarius liquefied in a small bottle this morning, less than an hour after a crowd of 60,000 in and around the cathedral began

praying for the change to occur.

While Corrado Cardinal Ursi held up the container containing the blood (above), Marquis Sersale, the custodian of St. Januarius's Chapel, waved a white handkerchief, signaling success.

The Vatican radio said that the phenomenon, which is said to occur three times a year, had been witnessed by so many

people that it was impossible to doubt.

The church says that since the Middle Ages, a powdery substance described as blood taken from the saint after he was beheaded, has periodically increased in volume and turned into liquid the color of blood.

This is said to happen on Sept. 19, the saint's feast day, on Dec. 16, and on the first Sunday in May.

## Over Attempt to End Conflict

## U.S. Credibility Is Seen at Stake in Lebanon

By Jonathan Randall

TAIBE, Lebanon, Sept. 19 (UPI).—For the fourth straight day, Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian troops were pitted yesterday against Palestinian guerrillas during the biggest upsurge of fighting in months, threatening to undermine U.S. efforts to stabilize southern Lebanon.

On the line is U.S. credibility not just in Lebanon, but in the entire Middle East, for the Carter administration is under great pressure to show that it can undertake a successful initiative anywhere in the region.

At the scene, it is hard to appreciate why the stakes are so high. From this deserted village near the Israeli border, only occasional puffs of white smoke marked the firing of Israeli or Christian artillery across the valley at Palestinian positions in Khiam.

Since the fighting escalated last Friday, each side has accused the other of launching ground attacks in a conflict that for the last six months had been largely limited to artillery duels.

There have been claims of Israeli Air Force strafing and bombing attacks and a big tank deployment, but even if true, the military details are only of secondary importance.

What is important is the essentially political conflict is whether the present fighting will provide the different sides with reasons for opposing the plans worked out two months ago to pacify southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese government, its Syrian protectors and the Palestinians basically agreed to a formula allowing the Lebanese Army—which has yet to recover after its disintegration during the civil war—to move into the south and replace both the guerrillas and Lebanese Christian forces.

Acting as a go-between, the United States has been trying to gain Israeli acceptance for the plan, which would provide some security for the border area into which Israel has refused to allow Syrian occupation troops.

The consequences of a U.S. failure would go far beyond the destruction of the dozens of southern Lebanese villages that have come under regular pounding by Israeli and Christian artillery in the last year.

Here, in what was until last April a town of 8,000 inhabitants, about 50 civilians live among the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists in a small garrison. A Christian position at the top of a mountain ridge dominates the town.

There is no water, electricity or school and little hope. Toward the Mediterranean, the town of Qaqaaliet Jir was submerged.

## 8,000 Seoul Children Poisoned; 1 Is Dead

SEOUL, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—A 10-year-old boy died here today following an outbreak of food poisoning which affected nearly 8,000 children, hospital sources said.

The boy had bread with his school lunch and the district prosecutor's office said three executives of the bakery that supplied the bread had been arrested on charges of violating the food and sanitation law.

Nearly 1,000 children needed hospital treatment when the outbreak occurred last Friday. Four children were still in a hospital today.

jected last Friday to its first artillery pounding of the conflict—19 shells fell but there were no casualties. The inhabitants, many of them refugees from other villages, wonder if Qaqaaliet Jir's turn has come.

U.S. Prestige Beyond such considerations, U.S. prestige is on the line in the larger issue of an overall Middle East peace settlement.

For, as a Christian leader favorable to the southern Lebanon pacification agreement remarked in Beirut: "If the United States is not able to get the Israelis to agree to this settlement, how can Washington talk about Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory?"

The proposed deal should satisfy the Israelis. They have long demanded that the Palestinians be removed from the immediate vicinity of the Lebanese-Israeli border, from which in the past the guerrillas launched raids and unleashed artillery and rocket attacks.

But Israeli backing for the Christians in the south has prompted observers to question whether Israel is now interested in keeping boiling a situation that destabilizes not just Lebanon, but much of the Middle East.

Israel provides the tanks, artillery, rifles, ammunition, planning, communications intelligence—everything but the cannon fodder. A Western diplomat noted in describing the limitations on the 1,500-main Christian force operating in two widely separated pockets near the Israeli border.

Second Thoughts The Palestine Liberation Organization, which signed the July 25 agreement to pacify southern Lebanon, now seems to be having second thoughts, judging by recent negative comments by its leader, Yasser Arafat.

Under increasing pressure from critics in the PLO who question his knuckling under to Saudi Arabia on reconvening the Geneva peace conference, Mr. Arafat may well have found it expedient to adopt a tough stance over southern Lebanon.

U.S. concern on obtaining Israeli agreement became clearer when U.S. chargé d'affaires George Lane conferred at least six times in the last week with Lebanese ministers.

At stake were Israeli demands that the PLO reduce its strength below the limited levels permitted under the 1969 Cairo agreement between the Lebanese government and the PLO.

Demands Resisted The Israeli demands have been resisted so far by the Palestinians, who do not want to lose face by giving away more than they did in 1969.

The Lebanese government would have liked Washington to guarantee the July 25 agreement, but has had to accept the U.S.

## Egyptians Report Uranium Finds

CAIRO, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—A survey by the Egyptian Atomic Energy Commission has proved the existence of large quantities of uranium in desert regions of Egypt, the official Middle East news agency said yesterday.

The agency, which gave no source for its report, said the survey covered 15 per cent of Egypt's total landmass.

The uranium was discovered in the eastern and western deserts, the Sinai peninsula, and on the Red Sea coast, the report said.

TEI, AVIV, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Israeli troops on patrol in the occupied town of Gaza shot and killed a mentally disturbed Arab who knifed a soldier, a military spokesman said today.

An Arab bystander was wounded by the shooting and also died in a hospital, the spokesman said. "Preliminary investigation showed the assailant was undergoing psychiatric treatment," he said. The soldier was hospitalized.

The last major incident involving Gaza Arabs and Israeli soldiers was in June of last year when the military command reported that Israeli soldiers killed an Arab driver who grappled with a soldier when asked to show his papers.

## Scheel Denies Terrorism Spurs Repression by Bonn

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 19 (NYT).—President Walter Scheel said today that proposals under consideration for solving West Germany's terrorism problem were compatible with the rule of law in a free democracy. He emphatically rejected the term "irresponsible terrorism" from abroad alleging that fascist or neo-fascist trends were developing here.

His address, delivered at an international conference of municipal officials in Hamburg, highlighted a growing debate on measures to curb terrorism.

Repression of terrorism has been the main theme in West Germany since an urban guerrilla group kidnapped industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer in Cologne two weeks ago.

## Fate Uncertain

As terrorism and the means to combat it emerged as a major issue of domestic politics, the fate of Mr. Schleyer, the president of the West German employers' and industry federations, remained uncertain.

The government withheld information on its secret contacts with the abductors, who demand the release from prison of 11 terrorists in exchange for Mr. Schleyer's life.

A press conference by government spokesmen today lasted one minute because no information was given and no questions were asked.

Measures to fight terrorism that are under discussion range from new judicial rules to speed trials on charges of violence and sabotage to a stiffening of gun laws. Officials are disturbed, however, that West Germany is being portrayed by media in foreign countries, especially France and Italy, as a society on the way to a new authoritarianism.

## Scheel Protests

"As president of this country, I protest, on behalf of the German people, against such allegations," Mr. Scheel said today. "The federal republic will always be on the side of law against lawlessness, and on the side of peace against violence."

The president of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party declared in a motion today that it was willing to revise legislation with a view to fighting terrorism "in a all

fields," but stressed its opposition to any curtailment of constitutional freedoms and to proposals to reintroduce the death penalty. Capital punishment was abolished in 1949.

Conservatives have suggested that the death penalty be considered for certain crimes, such as murder and kidnapping.

## Lisbon Pilots Agree to End 4-Day Strike

LISBON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—

government reached today compromise agreement with striking TAP pilots who returned to work for the first time in 10 days.

Tourists marooned by the walk-out crowded reservation desks book flights home. To speed their passage, TAP put on extra international flights.

The pilots grounded the national airline at midnight Thursday over demands for better pay and working conditions, the resignation of TAP's state-appointed manager, and the refusal of two senior pilots to join their union activities.

To get them back to work, government negotiators agreed to rehire the two fired pilots, change the management and quickly organize the company in general.

The walkout filled hotel rooms in Lisbon with stranded tourists and commercial travelers. Hundreds of others were marooned on the Azores and Madeira Islands, where TAP has a monopoly on flights to the mainland.

The pilots, who say they have the lowest salaries in the world, have not received a raise since 1974. A senior pilot flies a Boeing 747 jumbo jet for a salary of about \$800 monthly. The pilots strike was the continuation of union agitation that has disrupted TAP's service during much of the summer. TAP airline said that the walkout cost about 20 million escudos (\$500,000) daily in lost revenue.

Tourists were particularly hit by the walkout, which resulted in the cancellation of many flights.

## French Leftists Will Resume Talks on Program Tomorrow

PARIS, Sept. 18 (Reuters).—

France's three leftist opposition parties agreed today to try again to agree on a joint platform for the National Assembly elections next March.

The political leaders of the left are to hold another summit meeting on Wednesday, resuming the negotiations that broke down last week over the issue of nationalization of industry.

Communist party leader Georges Marchais said at a news conference that the Communists were ready to make whatever efforts

## Cogan to Visit Russia

LONDON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Donald Coggan, is leaving Thursday on a 12-day visit to the Soviet Union.

## Dayan Opens Key U.S. Talks About Negotiations at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

them off by repeating generalities and general positions.

He said:

"The key issues still remain the key issues. That hasn't changed. But I think there is a feeling developing that we're approaching a very important period of time. And we're going to have to devote all of the effort and brains that all of us can put into it to try and find a way through the thicket that lies ahead."

## The Main Focus

The main focus in the talks will be on overcoming the obstacles holding up the Geneva conference, as well as on seeking agreement on principles to govern such a conference.

At one time, U.S. officials sought to leave the impression that the United States was only a mediator, and that it was actually up to the two sides to do the negotiating. But as each side's position has remained uncompromising, the United States has become more actively engaged in pushing ideas to break the deadlock. This will continue in coming weeks.

Among the problems to be discussed are:

The Arabs insist that the Palestinians take part at Geneva as well as Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel—the Middle Eastern participants at the original session of the peace conference.

The Israelis, who have a vote on new participants, have said they would agree to allow some Palestinians, not affiliated with the PLO, to participate as part of a Jordanian delegation.

The United States now believes that Palestinians must be at Geneva to give the conference a chance of success, and it is willing to go along with low-level PLO representation in a pan-Arab delegation.

Mr. Dayan will be urged to accept the U.S. approach, which has already been rejected by Israel on two grounds—opposition to a pan-Arab delegation and to any PLO participation under any circumstances.

## West Bank Entity

The United States wants Israel also to drop its objection to the creation of a Palestinian "entity" or homeland as part of an accord. To this end, there is interest here in Mr. Dayan's stated willingness to have a substantial degree of autonomy for Palestinians living in the West Bank of the Jordan.

In another development, the Israelis have asked the United States to support the convening of an international investigation into the terrorist policies of the PLO.

The request, telephoned to the State Department, appears timed to coincide with Mr. Dayan's arrival and to be part of a continuing Israeli effort to discredit the PLO, which it sees strictly as a terrorist group dedicated to Israel's destruction.

## Radicals to Return

Robert Fabre, leader of the Leftist Radicals, said yesterday that he was ready to resume talks.

Mr. Fabre broke off the negotiations last Wednesday because he could not accept the Communists' proposals for nationalizations that go much further than the original common program of 1972.

The Socialists are also unwilling to see any extension of the nationalization list.

The list covers banking and nine major businesses. The Communists want to add the steel industry, the Peugeot-Citroën automobile group, France's biggest oil company, and hundreds of medium-sized subsidiaries of nationalized concerns.

Other disagreements among the leftists include nuclear defense policy, the minimum wage, salary differentials, taxation and social benefits.

Despite the more conciliatory tone evident in public statements by the leftist leaders in the last few days, there was no sign today of any specific compromise.

## Nationalist Backs Guarantees for Rhodesia Whites

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 19

(Reuters).—Rhodesian nationalist leader James Chikwema, who returned here yesterday after 19 years of self-imposed exile, pledged to work for a peaceful settlement between whites and blacks.

He also expressed appreciation for what he called the constructive attitude of the white authorities in allowing him to return.

Speaking at a news conference, he declared his belief in providing guarantees for the white minority in a black-ruled Rhodesia, such as granting them a blocking mechanism in Parliament as a safeguard against "retrogressive legislation."

He also said he believed that the white-led Rhodesian security forces should remain intact, apart from "one qualification" which he did not spell out.

Mr. Chikwema returned to assume the post of vice-president of Bishop Abbot's United African National Council. He attacked the bishop's rival, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, and the five black African "front-line" states most deeply involved in the Rhodesian dispute.

# SICOB PARIS

291,919 visitors from 110 countries studied the office materials and data processing equipment presented by 1,711 firms of 29 countries at Sicob 1976.

And you?

You will go to the 28th

# Sicob

from September 21 to 30, 1977.  
(closed Sunday, September 25th)

and the Data Processing Convention of September 19 to 23, 1977.  
In 1976: there were 2,150 participants at 150 conferences and roundtable discussions.

For further information and entrance cards:  
SICOB, 6 place de Valois, F-75001 Paris  
Telephone: (1) 261.52.42

## 4. Your brother's jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Exceptionally  
**SAINT PIERRE MARKET**

Place Saint-Pierre in Paris  
and all its departments

will be closed

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22**

Special sale:  
**TUESDAY, OCT. 4.**

مكتبة الجليل



## Aide Says Nixon Weighed Quitting in '73

By Herbert Mitgang

YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).—More than a year before he resigned as President in 1974, Richard Nixon considered doing so because of the troubles caused by his close friends by late, according to Ray Price Jr., Mr. Nixon's chief writer.

Mr. Price's account is contained in "Nixon," a book by Mr. Price published in November by the Viking Press. The book is the first public disclosure of the highly favorable impression in print of the president by a confidant who remained with the president until the end of his term. In a forthcoming book and interview, Mr. Price said Nixon was so upset before

delivering his first television speech about Watergate on April 30, 1973—in which he announced the resignations of "two of the finest public servants it has been my privilege to know," John Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman, his domestic affairs assistant and chief of staff—that he came close to leaving the White House himself.

Mr. Price wrote that while Mr. Nixon was "looking for reassurance," it was also "obvious that he had been giving a great deal of thought to resignation, that he was deeply tormented, racked by a sense of personal responsibility for what he had been forced to do to people close to him, his nerves frayed, his conscience torn."



Raymond Price

"Once I saw the transcripts of the June 1972 tapes—the so-called 'smoking gun' tapes—I felt that the game was lost, and I recommended resignation," Mr. Price said.

## Records Show Moon's Church Planned Drive to Back Nixon

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—On the evening of Dec. 1, 1973, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, founder of the Unification Church, was in the United States here to plan a drive to prevent the impeachment of the president they called "angel Nixon," according to minutes of that meeting.

Mr. Moon was further described in the minutes as disclosing something of Mr. Moon's ambitions, saying, "We are right on the edge of influencing people. Master wants to give an address to a joint session of Congress."



Sun Myung Moon

## Guns Selling Fast in Panama Among U.S. Residents of Zone

By Marlene Simons

BALBOA, U.S. CANAL ZONE, Panama, Sept. 19 (UPI).—"One thing you can say for Jimmy Carter," Phil Kimerer said with a laugh as he sold a Ruger 30-06 rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition, "he's good for gun business."

Isolation and suspicion have spread among many U.S. residents here. Perhaps the clearest indication of their fear has been their increased purchase of firearms. Even women, who said they never had an interest in guns, now go to their local shooting range for target practice.

## Off Voting N.Y.C. Held Democrats

By Frank Lynn

YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT).—In the bitter end, Ed Koch and Mario Cuomo up their 10-day Democratic runoff primary less than six hours after the first voters went to the polls.

Mr. Moon was further described in the minutes as disclosing something of Mr. Moon's ambitions, saying, "We are right on the edge of influencing people. Master wants to give an address to a joint session of Congress."

Mr. Moon was further described in the minutes as disclosing something of Mr. Moon's ambitions, saying, "We are right on the edge of influencing people. Master wants to give an address to a joint session of Congress."

Yugoslav, Austrian Link  
BELGRADE, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia and Austria will build a 7.6-kilometer tunnel through the Karawanken Alps on their border at a cost of more than \$120 million, it has been announced.

U.S. Population Tops 216 Million  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—The population of the United States rose to 216 million in January, the government reported yesterday.

over 2 million voters eligible to vote today, they voted 10 days ago. About 45 per cent, a record, turned out then, but that was expected to be the polls today because only two candidates in seven.

## U.S. Installations Violating Pollution Laws

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Unbeknownst and unrepresented by the Environmental Protection Agency, hundreds of installations of the federal government across the country are violating the anti-pollution requirements of the Clean Water Act.

## EPA Lists Hundreds

Nothing was said publicly about continued water pollution by federal installations after the July 1 deadline. Noncompliance reports prepared by the EPA, which were obtained by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and made available to The New York Times, contain the names of several hundred federal facilities that were not in compliance with the law.

Mr. Jorling said that under President Carter's administration, the federal installations would be required to comply. "We will use every method, including our enforcement machinery and budget measures, to insure that they do obey the law," he said.

Qualified officials in the zone appear to have done little to dispel such fears. They are irritated at President Carter and top U.S. officials for using the possibility of guerrilla warfare or sabotage in the zone as a "selling point" to obtain ratification of the treaty.

Increase in Israel  
TEL AVIV, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The number of living in Israel jumped 10 per cent in August and the month since January of this year.

## Militant Cubans Claims Blasts at 4 Miami Hotels

MIAMI, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Bombs apparently set by militant Cuban exiles exploded at four hotels before dawn today, blowing out windows and scattering debris near pools and in lobbies. There were no injuries.

## 45 Killed as Storm Lashes Philippines

MANILA, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The death toll from the typhoon called Dinah, which battered the northern Philippines for four days, today rose to 45 and several persons were still missing, Philippine authorities said.

## Remains of 22 GIs

HONG KONG, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Vietnam will hand over the newly found remains of 22 Americans killed in the Vietnam war to the United States Sept. 30, the Vietnam news agency reported.

Qualified officials in the zone appear to have done little to dispel such fears. They are irritated at President Carter and top U.S. officials for using the possibility of guerrilla warfare or sabotage in the zone as a "selling point" to obtain ratification of the treaty.

## Polanski Is Ordered to Prison For Mental Tests in Sex Case

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Sept. 19 (Reuters).—A judge today ordered movie director Roman Polanski to prison for 90 days to undergo psychiatric tests to determine his penalty for unlawful sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old girl.

Polanski, a French citizen, was raised in Poland where his parents were sent to Auschwitz concentration camp by the Nazis.

OUR THE U.S.A.  
YOUR OWN LEASED MOTORHOME  
Buy it and place it in our fleet for continued income you're back home. The best in the world.  
OTOR VACATIONS  
INLIMITED, Inc.  
Chicago, Ill. 60610  
312 695 9433  
Sales from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.  
Call. We'll pick you up!

Now your international customers can dial you toll-free from—London, Zurich, Geneva, Madrid, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Barcelona, Brussels, and Bahrain.  
Through Service 800  
For further details Telephone—  
London 723 1092 • Geneva 617171 • Frankfurt 28 45 14 • Amsterdam 47 20 98

6. Somebody's birthday.  
(A good reason to call home.)  
"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

## News Analysis Carter Finds Arms Sales Curb Isn't Easy

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT).—As a candidate, Jimmy Carter assailed previous administrations for their "unsavory" and "dangerous" and "typical" efforts to sell arms around the world.

total \$9.9 billion worldwide, including \$5.5 billion for Iran. With the airborne warning system sale, the figure would be \$11.1 billion, a record.

Congress and various lobbies. Moreover, a significant obstacle is the difficulty of securing co-operation of other arms producers, including the Soviet Union and Western European nations.

## Carter Accepts Possibility of Reds in NATO

LONDON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Entry of a Communist party into the coalition government of a West European state would not mean that that country must withdraw from NATO, according to President Carter.

European Supply  
The United States sought in the mid-1960s to curb the transfer of offensive weapons in Latin America. Peru was blocked from buying several Northrop F-5A jet fighters. By the late sixties, France was supplying Mirage jets to Peru, Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina. Now European firms supply at least 70 per cent of the arms sold to Latin America.

But in an interview with Reader's Digest magazine published yesterday, the President said: "There is doubt about whether the loyalties of some of the Communist leaders might go to their own nations or to the Soviet Union, so there would be question about the security of specific advanced weapons systems and military planning."

More recently, the United States thwarted efforts by Israel to sell 24 Kfir jet fighters to Ecuador. (The Kfirs have a U.S.-made engine, so the United States has veto over any sale). According to reports, Ecuador is now planning to buy French-made Mirage F-1s in a deal in which Ecuador is believed to be spending \$100 million more than they would have spent on the Kfirs.

"The best way to insure that the Communist parties will not be successful, as they legitimately challenge for public support in these countries, is to make sure that the countries' democratic administrations are effective, and they recognize the legitimate aspirations of the people, and that government administration is honest, open and a source of pride," he said.

The administration is seeking to sell F-15s—the most advanced fighter in the U.S. inventory—to Saudi Arabia, which has also bought Sidewinder missiles. The planes and missiles are capable of destroying planes the United States has sold to Israel and to Iran, a rival of the Saudis.

REMEMBER WHEN BRUSSELS HAD EVERYTHING BUT A PETIT, NEW, GRAND-LUXE HOTEL?  
Now, thanks to the petit, new, grand-luxe Hyatt Regency, Brussels has everything! From the impressive luxury of its 282 guest rooms and BUT 42 suites, to the impeccable cuisine of Hugo's, the Hyatt Regency is the hotel of choice for visitors who want the best of Brussels.

HYATT REGENCY BRUSSELS  
250 Rue Royale  
1050 Brussels  
Telephone:  
02/219-46-40

MOSKOVSKAYA  
STOLICHNAYA  
RUSSIAN VODKA  
For people who cannot decide which piece of Russia they like more.



## Still America's Cup

There is a certain flavor of pathos about the fact that at a time when a UN session in New York seems about to precipitate a serious questioning of the power and the responsibility of the United States in world affairs, a yacht named *Courageous*, with a Georgian at the helm, should beat back an Australian craft to retain the America's Cup.

The association between the races off Newport and the battles in Africa and the Middle East that concern the world today may seem remote. After all, the yachts are bound by rigid rules; their advantages are measured in minutes and seconds; they are the toys of the wealthy. What have these to do with appeals for the investigation of Palestine Liberation Organization terrorism; with black African charges that the United States has been moved by "a selfish desire to maintain an imperialistic stranglehold" on South Africa, and by South African whites that the United States "wants to prescribe to us how we should run our country internally"—in the interests of the blacks?

No, the races off Newport had little practical connection with today's world. But the Cup for which the races were run does have a rather profound significance, symbolically, to the role which the United States plays in the world today. For when the schooner *America* went to Britain to bring home the Cup, nearly 125 years ago, it was an example, and a rather striking one, of the techniques Americans were using to send their flag into every world port.

In the United States, where forests came down to the sea, and where the waters of-

fered swifter communication than bogs and mountains and woodlands, shipbuilders were not content to accept the lines of vessels that dominated the older worlds. Bows were hollowed out; sterns reshaped. Skippers from an amphibious coastline, and seamen from all the world, carried ice to India and tea from China. Whalers trundled around the globe and, while some very fine naval vessels were created, the real thrust of the United States in those days of wind and wood upon the sea, was commerce. The America's Cup was a token of that, in the guise of sport.

The U.S. legend lays great stress upon the wagons that rolled across a continent, and the mines and sown fields that they left in their wake. And these, of course, are the substance of today's U.S. power, when Congress is arguing about forcing goods into U.S. ships by law, to keep shipping afloat in competition with foreign craft. But without those wooden ships that opened the markets of the world, it is doubtful whether the United States could have controlled its own destiny as it did, or reach the point where its word, however disputed, carries such weight in the counsels of the world.

So a reminder of what was, through the contest for America's Cup, can be important for what is, and what can be. The wooden ships have largely disappeared, except, like the Cup, as symbols of the past. And so technology cannot assume permanence, nor can power be assumed. Without constant vigilance, wisdom, restraint, what the Cup stands for can vanish like the gull.

## Carter's Energy Bill

President Carter's energy plan is now half-way through Congress, and it's time to take stock. As the legislation now stands, it provides neither a complete strategy for the next eight years, nor any great protection in the interim against foreign disruptions and price rises. The President's plan has one primary purpose: to reduce the dangerous dependence of the United States on foreign oil. The bill, as the House passed it, does not promise to reduce oil imports. It would only hold down the rate at which things are getting worse. That is the central thought to keep in mind, as the Senate now threatens to throw out large sections of the plan.

\*\*\*

The history of this major bill, over the summer, is interesting mainly as further demonstration of the very narrow limits of political possibility in regard to energy. Most of Congress understands perfectly well the need to cut down. But it is exceedingly difficult to persuade people to make provision for a shortage of which there is no visible sign yet. There is also great uncertainty among the experts over the effects of rigorous energy conservation on the national economy. With the unemployment rate back up over 7 per cent, not many people in Congress are inclined to try anything that might interfere with economic growth.

As it passed the House, the legislation would cut oil consumption mainly by pushing industry and utilities more heavily onto coal as their primary fuel. Most of the rest of the gain would be picked up through conservation. The method is a series of carrot-and-stick devices, mostly by imposing higher prices, sometimes accompanying them with tax credits for investing in insulation or more efficient machinery.

The legislation has serious flaws, but some of them were inevitable. It is, for example, far too complex and rambling. But that only reflects the reality that the country has not arrived at any consensus on energy policy. The authors of the bill have attempted, as usual, to splice together various irreconcilable ideas of efficiency and fairness. That can't be remedied. But the Senate is

In a position to fix another defect, the lack of strong incentives for new oil and gas production in the United States. The administration drew up the bill on the assumption that it was impossible to raise domestic production much, and a waste of money to try. That rather pessimistic judgment may well prove to be correct, but it deserves to be tested more vigorously than the House bill permits.

The outlook for this legislation in the Senate, unfortunately, is not promising. Last week, the energy committee voted to throw out the whole section on electricity rates in response to a spurious states'-rights argument. If the senators do not like the tangled provisions of the House bill, they can improve its language. But it is absurd to say that there is no national interest in reforming rates to discourage wasteful and expensive patterns of using power. Beyond that, and much worse, a number of senators are now organizing an attack on the crude-oil tax that is basic to the whole Carter plan. The tax would raise the price of most oil products—including gasoline, but not home heating oil—by 7 cents or more a gallon over the next three years.

\*\*\*

If the crude-oil tax is defeated, there will be little left in the energy program but a slow-moving effort to push industries into greater use of coal. The Carter plan has consistently underestimated the difficulties of a widespread expansion of coal production and use. Shifting oil-fired industrial boilers to coal is a necessary part of a national energy plan. But, by itself, it is very far from adequate.

For all of its shortcomings, the House energy bill is a creditable and, you could even say, courageous attempt to meet a national danger that is genuine. The chances of working out a better bill next year are very poor, since 1978 is an election year. If the Senate now throws out large pieces of the bill, the effect can be measured in increased vulnerability of the U.S. economy to the shocks and surges of a radically unstable world oil supply.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Protectionism: A Warning

President Carter's apparent surrender to the maritime unions over the oil cargo preference bill is significant. It would require that from 1982, 9.5 per cent of the oil imported into the United States be carried in U.S.-flag vessels. It is totally at variance with the U.S. position on trade as expressed in the North-South dialogue and in other international bodies. During the 1976 election campaign, Mr. Carter is said to have promised the maritime unions, in return for their financial support, that he would help

them over the cargo preference question. For the Americans to introduce a preferential measure in response to domestic lobbying is contrary to their position on shipping policy and on trade as a whole. Governments of other shipping countries have warned that the bill, if passed, may have a domino effect in world shipping. It may be that the vigorous counterattack now being waged in Congress will defeat the bill, but the fact that President Carter has supported it will encourage other protectionist groups to keep up the pressure.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 28, 1902

LONDON—Stanley Spencer yesterday afternoon furnished the citizens of London and the vicinity with the spectacle of an airship traveling at high speed in any direction its occupant chose. Thirty miles is the estimated distance traveled by Mr. Spencer. The facility with which he was at all times apparently able to maneuver his balloon would seem to indicate that the "aerial omnibus" may be a common means of locomotion in a few years.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 28, 1927

NEW YORK—The New York Yankees have already clinched the American League pennant and they really don't care who wins in the National League—the Pittsburgh Pirates, the New York Giants and the St. Louis Cardinals are all still in the running. But play the poor National League pitcher! The first six men in the Yankee lineup are batting over .300: Earl Combs, Mark Koenig, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Bob Meusel and Tony Lazzeri; and Ruth, Gehrig and Lazzeri are 1-2-3 in home runs.



'Come In! Come In and Ask Him Anything You Want.'

## A Polish Editor Cites a 'Myth'

By Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski

WARSAW.—What Rowland Evans and Robert Novak wrote in their article "A Muzzle for Voice of America?" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 15) regarding the letter sent by the U.S. ambassador in Warsaw to the weekly publication *Polityka*, which I edit, is a myth.

Ambassador Richard Davies, replying to a *Polityka* article, had set down the motives that impelled President Carter to make human rights a focal issue of American foreign policy.

Evans and Novak cited a cable sent by Davies to Washington in which the ambassador argued that, since *Polityka* had "courageously" published the letter, broadcasted the text by the VOA would serve no purpose. They expressed their dissatisfaction with his interference which, they maintained, constituted a violation of the Voice's autonomy.

### Delay

Noting that the letter was printed three weeks after its arrival in our office, Evans and Novak maintained that "the newspaper, obviously waiting for clearance from Communist boss Edward Giersek, held the letter three weeks." You may ask, on what basis do they suggest this?

In fact, the letter, addressed to me personally, arrived while I was on leave, and it lay unopened on my desk for a few days. When the U.S. press attaché rang up our foreign editor and inquired about it, he was informed that the letter was here but that I was on leave. Only then did our foreign editor open the letter and bring it to me on the weekend.

I thought we should print it. But, back in Warsaw, members of the editorial board voiced certain doubts. Somebody suggested that the letter should be printed together with my commentary. Several of my colleagues were of the opinion that by printing the ambassador's letter we would create a precedent. What would happen, they asked, if other ambassadors were to follow suit? After all, *Polityka* prints critical articles about not a few politicians. Thus, it was decided to refer the matter once more to the boss, i.e., to me. The letter duly appeared.

Evans and Novak refer to us as "the daily newspaper *Polityka*," while we are a weekly; this means that the production cycle is quite different.

### 'Major Event'?

They write that publication of the letter in a Communist paper was "a major political event." But Polish political circles did not attach any such significance to this "event." Nor did our more than 1 million readers. It was not the first time the Polish press printed opinions with which the Communists did not agree. There appears in Poland a special weekly devoted entirely to reprints from the world press. Articles by leading U.S. journalists are to be found in every issue.

Some years ago, foreign editors of *Polityka* and *London's Economist* exchanged articles of contrasting views on the Vietnam war. And before the Helsinki conference, which the Economist opposed, we printed a similar exchange.

Just a few months before the publication of Davies' letter, we printed a much more comprehensive contribution on the same subject by C. W. Gusewelle, foreign editor of the *Kansas City Star*. For the last three years I have been publishing his articles in *Polityka* while he has published mine in his paper.

When the exchange of articles was arranged, we agreed that we would avoid cheap propaganda and concepts rooted in the cold-war period. I think we have succeeded. Gusewelle is sufficiently familiar with Poland not to use a phrase like "Soviet satellite state," as Evans and Novak did.

### Disarming

The two gentlemen are of the opinion that publication of the letter signifies "either deliberate Polish defiance of Moscow or an important prelude to this fall's Belgrade conference, which will draw a balance sheet on human rights." This is followed by a disarming admission: "No U.S. official here or in Warsaw knows the true reason..."

Here I must again disappoint Evans and Novak and perhaps U.S. officials, too. I decided to

print the Davies letter for three reasons. First, it was dignified and restrained, and the arguments used by the author deserved serious consideration. Second, I came to the conclusion that publication may have a positive influence on Polish-U.S. relations. And third, long before the Helsinki conference, I called for a confrontation of ideas and views between supporters of socialism and capitalism.

These are the circumstances attending publication of Davies' letter. The rest is myth.

The writer is editor in chief of *Polityka*. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

## Getting to Know You

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Watching Bert Lance perform with those senators hour after hour, one gets the impression that he was smart, cool, resilient—and recognizably human.

"It was a person speaking," one woman said after the first day's TV coverage. "I made you realize how few real people we have. They're mostly rhetoric."

Lance's down-home style made his choice of Sen. Charles E. Percy, R-Ill., as a principal target for combat the more effective. Percy's machine gun and carefully modulated voice have never seemed more artificial. Under attack, he was reduced at one point to suggesting that Lance's counsel, Clark Clifford, be sworn. Anyone who can rattle the union of Chuck Percy can't be all bad.

### Shrewd

It was extremely shrewd of Lance to come on as an underdog, a victim of latter-day McCarthyism. That tactic had a Clifford ring to it, and there is a certain irony in seeing the exemplary Washington insider called in to help the Georgia outsider in his first real trouble. But Lance was on his own most of the time in the hearings, and obviously not playing a part written by his lawyers.

Moreover, he had a point in his complaint about the Senate committee. It had the chance to dig into the Lance record in the confirmation proceeding last January, but the senators and the staff faked their job. Whether because of general inaptness or excessive deference to a new administration, Lance was nodded through. The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee later denounced the press for unfairly criticizing Lance—and still later treated him to unfriendly loose charges themselves.

That record of bumbling and inconsistency puts the senators in an awkward position to do anything firm in the Lance affair now, and there is no sign that they will. The other main source of criticism, the press, also has reason for some caution. Having urged and then predicted Lance's departure from Washington, the press might be thought to have a vested interest in that outcome.

### Will Not Wash

All in all, then, Lance got through the hearings in better shape than almost anyone had expected. He confounded the predictors by not resigning, and he has going for him now an

## East-West Exchanges: Some Toughening Up

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—One of the more bracing developments on the East-West scene is the toughening attitude of citizens participating in the Soviet-U.S. exchange program—the back-and-forth of visitors and exhibits that collectively compose the single forum where individuals get directly into the Soviet-U.S. act.

The old attitude was that citizens were performing a service to peace and international understanding by visiting the Soviet Union on a cultural or scientific or informational exchange, or by receiving Soviet visitors. The individual Russians involved were thought to be grateful for the contact, even if they were not often in a position to say so. The putative liberals in the Kremlin were believed pleased to have exchanges available as a vehicle and symbol of the relaxing of Soviet society.

Such was the genuine excitement touching exchanges, especially in an earlier period, that many participants felt they were playing a role in which very large odds would grow. They nourished the idea that exchanges were a potent instrument of liberalization. A model of the eventual "convergence" of Soviet and U.S. societies, in technological and humanistic terms, provided the intellectual rationalization of the program.

### New Attitude

The new attitude, as I understand it, reflects much of the disillusionment and realism that experience has produced over the years. Large gains in "peace and understanding" are no longer expected. The controls by which the Communist rulers of the Soviet Union limit many of the effects for which Americans had hoped are much better appreciated. Far from "convergence" being a process by which Soviet-U.S. differences might be tamed, the general inclination now seems to be to respect, somewhat grudgingly, the conditions that keep Soviet society running on its own track.

U.S. participants now appear ready to accept the limitations of exchanges and, at the same time, to work within them to encourage the people or values in Soviet society for which they have special sympathy. The bureaucratic tendency to see exchanges as a "barometer" of official Soviet-U.S. relations is being replaced by a tendency to use the exchanges in ways that, in the long run, may sour Soviet-U.S. relations.

Chief Justice Warren Burger visited Moscow recently on what a source described as one of a series of foreign visits to explain the U.S. system of justice. When asked if by his visit Burger was not bestowing a "certain re-

spectability on the Soviet judicial system, the spokesman said: "But progressively fewer U.S. participants take the view that the activity is unrelated to the question of whether aid and contact may be given to Soviet and practices otherwise considered beyond the pale."

Some scientists and cultural figures who formerly took part in exchanges are now withholding or conditioning their participation to win better treatment of Soviet citizens frustrated by their attempts to emigrate or avail themselves of the rights formally guaranteed to them by Soviet law.

The holding of an international book fair in Moscow earlier this month provoked a hard-heat debate in the United States as to whether Soviet censorship practices did or did not provide a son for conscientious U.S. businessmen to boycott the fair.

The discretion that has allowed the Russians to get away with murder in their policy of silencing dissenters into mental illness was finally broken during the September congress of World Psychiatric Association. The group's general assembly censured Soviet abuse of psychiatry for political purposes, set up a review committee.

Recently, a Twentieth Century Fund panel recommended that Soviet scholars working in United States be kicked out that is the only way to obtain fair and equal treatment for scholars working in the Soviet Union. The instability of U.S. change administrations to enact strict reciprocity has played many different kinds of changes.

### An Odd Duck

For private Americans, Soviet-U.S. exchanges are an odd duck. That almost all exchanges are conducted within more or less an official context introduces a political element into what would otherwise be a personal choice. A broad range of me and intellectual ambiguities may be faced.

I would argue, nonetheless, that an American who takes part in an exchange should do so after satisfying himself that causes and people he values profit more from his participation than his abstention. I. Kremenin's determination to restrict the latter for individual humanistic ends is formidable.

Certainly, no one should engage in an exchange for what he has heavy personal misgivings. The fundamental differences between the societies, after all, that in the U.S. society the class is not a servant of the state.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., as to whether, if he had it to his own, he would again let a bank play a part in handling campaign funds when he ran for governor in 1974. Lance gave 195-word answer that included this passage:

"Now, if I would do it over again, you know the answer that that because of the fact that it has been looked at as a scrutinized and certain thing that has come about as a result of that, certainly, I would say that if given my doubts and given my choices I would even make sure that it was more of an arm's-length transaction than it actually was, and I tried our very best under the circumstances."

### Bothers Him Now

In short, he would do it differently because his behavior is causing him bother now—because he sees anything wrong in it. Nor did he admit a wrong in any of his dubious banking practices.

Lance said correctly that it would be quite unfair if he was found innocent and still "drawn out" of Washington because continuing controversy detracted him from his job. But the Senate committee is not likely to give such a definite verdict. The responsibility will continue to lie with President Carter. After these hearings the chances are that he can keep Bert Lance in town, for at least a while. But in the long run, and probably not very long, the result will be to swell the public cynicism about government that many of us believed Mr. Carter would reduce.

هذا ما في الخبر



In the Eyes of U.S. Justice

Are Boys, Girls Different

By Richard Flaste

OREL (NYT).—Girls boys are apparently in the eyes of the law, the juvenile justice system that girls in the states are arrested for more than boys; they are incarcerated for longer and the rehabilitation widely inadequate for are poorer still for

many Sarri, who was of a university of study, said in a recent "You never see boys with promiscuity, do girls are charged with time. The police still ink that boys will be girls better not get

inal justice system is concerned about children away from home are girls than when boys. Dr. Sarri said cent of the runaways by the police were that girls and boys an away about equally

just the police and the find girls' behavior up. Many parents find and urge the courts their children. "The fer about one-third of who end up in court, me-tenth of the boys,"

stitutions keep the girls in boys, Dr. Sarri went related reason: "The part want them back." "I am not alone in her a study group of the Bar Association chargedly published report every point in the stice system the female is treated differently ly more harshly than juvenile."

lates Offenses" up, called the Female Resource Center, surle institutions and a nearly half of the them were there for "ases," acts that would asidered crimes if com-adults—such as pro-running away, general-ity." Only 18 per boys were incarcerated these status offenses, sometimes called "chil-nen."

enter, in its report, laws and Law," disparities in the pro-boys and girls.

at Cini, 92, industrialist, in Venice

Sept. 19 (AP).—Count ini, 92, an industrialist, tor and founder of a foundation here, died

born in nearby Fer most of his life here instrumental in develop-ment harbor facilities.

Mr. Cini was given the Jount of Monselice by or Emmanuel. He then ally as minister of com-s before resigning in with Mussolini. He a prisoner by the Ghe-943, but was rescued by Giorgio, and taken to

la Chao-chun Sept. 19 (AP).—Ma 91, senior adviser to President Chiang Kai-day today. Mr. Ma, of Kwangtung, had been a few survivors among lonalist revolutionaries wed Sun Yat-sen, in his ary movement to over-ving dynasty in 1911.

Donald Barclay IN, Sept. 19 (AP).—arclay, 49, ballet master London Festival Ballet nine years, died yester-ner, a company spokes-red.

bert Winkfield Sept. 19 (AP).—Robert 53, a French horse as even Jimmy Wink-two-time winner of the Derby as a jockey, died in suburban Malsom-it was learned today.

Jose Is Fatal IN, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—re, 20, the son of Peter ritish environment min- from a morphine over- owner investigating the eath said today.

**ICANA HOLIDAYS**  
Press and HOLIDAYS  
Euro to FROM \$213.00  
Includes: airfare, hotel, meals, taxes, insurance, transfers, tips, baggage, visas, passport, etc.  
Many other rates available.  
High Road, Wembley, England.  
061 784. Tel: 01-893 8841.  
Government Approved License No. 1701/2246C.



SNOW STYLES—A young woman checks herself against a traffic sign on a glacier path 3,000 meters up near Saas Fee, Switzerland. The sign indicates what hikers must and must not do: From top, hikers must be linked by a rope, must not go alone, and must wear high-heeled shoes but mountain boots.

E. Europe Eyes Alternatives to Soviet Oil

By Murray Seeger

BUDAPEST, Sept. 19.—The Communist countries of Eastern Europe have started a search for alternative energy sources that could alter their economic and political relationship with the Soviet Union.

Spurring the search is a warning from Moscow that it cannot deliver much more crude oil to its allies than they are getting now, even though the Soviet Union has dramatically increased its oil exports to the non-Communist world.

The price Moscow charges for its oil in Eastern Europe, while low compared with the prices charged by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is expected to go up by 25 per cent in January, on top of a 25-per-cent increase at the beginning of this year.

By 1980, unless the 13 OPEC countries raise their prices dramatically, the members of Comecon, the East European trading group, will be paying close to OPEC prices for Soviet oil. In 1973 the Comecon countries paid roughly one-third of the OPEC price for their oil, and this year they are paying two-thirds.

Decline Foreseen

The Soviet Union is the world's leading oil producer. It is believed to have immense, untapped reserves, particularly in western and central Siberia. But the expansion rate of Soviet petroleum production has been slowing, and some Western experts believe that output may actually decline after 1980 unless Moscow is able to conquer the difficult problems of extracting and transporting oil from new fields in the permafrost zone.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said in June, "Under any but the most optimistic assumption on energy production and savings, the Soviets will be unable to maintain imports of industrial goods from the West and keep supplying Eastern Europe with the bulk of its oil and gas."

Some experts criticized Adm. Turner's analysis as too pessimistic. Yet demand in both the Soviet Union and the Comecon nations has been growing steadily. Some experts think that the Soviet Union will be importing oil in the near future.

For the nations of Eastern Europe, the worsening energy crisis has meant a slowing of economic growth and a decreased rate of improvement in living standards, which still lag far behind Western Europe's.

Wider Ties

The need to find alternative energy supplies is also forcing the Comecon countries to broaden their political and economic contacts, diminishing their reliance on the Soviet Union.

The East Europeans also are trying to make new trade deals with the OPEC countries in order to finance oil imports. Because they have a chronic shortage of the U.S. dollars that OPEC countries demand, the Comecon countries are trying to make barter deals for oil.

At a June meeting of Comecon premiers in Warsaw, Czechoslovakia's Vice-Premier Václav Hula offered a new energy program and said, "It is a question of serious structural changes in the fuel and energy balance of the member countries."

The Czechoslovak Premier, Lubomir Strougal, spoke of the need for a "substantial increase of imports from third countries," according to Communist news

agency reports of the meeting. The Soviet Union has been providing at least three-quarters of Eastern Europe's oil, but that figure is not representative because one country, Romania, buys no Soviet oil. Until the recent price increases, the Soviet oil supply was a means of both controlling and subsidizing economic development in Eastern Europe.

Now, with its oil influence weakening, Moscow is trying to satellite nations into a new dependency by requiring them to invest in major new energy-development projects. The best-known of these is the Friendship Pipeline that will bring gas from Orenburg in central Siberia to Uzhgorod on the Czechoslovak border.

The six smaller Comecon members are paying part of the construction costs but, even so, the Moscow-based International Investment Bank had to borrow \$500 million in Western Europe to purchase Western equipment needed for the 1,700-mile pipeline.

At the same time, the oil price squeeze is forcing the East Europeans to export more goods to Moscow to pay their fuel bills, goods they would like to export to Western industrial countries to pay their hard-currency debt.

Although the Communist countries fix prices so that the customer in the street hardly knows the true cost of goods, the rising price of oil feeds inflation and diverts resources that might be used elsewhere—just as rising oil prices have contributed to inflation and recession in the West.

Los Angeles Times

Reaps Bumper Crops

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (WP).—Despite last spring's predictions of disaster, most of California's croplands and forests have weathered the most severe drought in the state's history.

Drought experts still are full of dire forecasts about what will happen next year if California goes through another winter in which rainfall and the Sierra snowpack fall below normal. But the state's farmers are now reaping bumper harvests and trees and wildlife are reported in surprisingly good condition.

Municipal water conservation efforts have been so successful that the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the nation's largest municipal utility, soon will be seeking a rate increase of 20 per cent to make up for revenues lost through conservation.

California produces one-third of the nation's vegetables, and it was believed in the spring that as much as two-thirds of this crop might be lost because of drought.

Bumper Harvests

Instead, harvests of fruit and vegetables are equaling or exceeding harvests of last year. Farmers will harvest 8.5 million tons of tomatoes, a key crop that requires a lot of water, compared with 5.5 million tons last year.

Overall, state Department of Agriculture officials expect that California will gross \$9.5 billion compared with \$9.1 billion last year. But the net income of farmers will decrease from \$2.5 billion to \$2.1 billion because of higher water and energy costs.

Human efforts and some unexpected caprices of nature have helped farmers and foresters reduce the effects of the drought.

There is a significant shift in cropping patterns and farmers made a strong effort to use their water more efficiently," said Daniel Dooley, chief deputy director of the State Department of Agriculture.

Old Wells Reactivated

Farmers reactivated old wells and drilled new ones—some as deep as 1,700 feet—at costs that ran as high as \$100,000 a well. They also recycled water that had been wasted in previous years and in some areas used a form of irrigation in which water is trickled by individual hoses to the roots of each tree in an orchard, rather than wasted in sprays.

Some farmers started drip irrigation from their wells in January, realizing that their usual

plentiful supply of irrigation water would not be available in the spring.

While all of California is considered a drought area, conditions vary widely within the state. The fertile Coachella Valley in extreme southern California has received 130 per cent of normal annual rainfall and tomato acreage there has been increased while tomato planting was declining in the San Joaquin Valley.

In Los Angeles, citizens reacted to a mandatory 10-per-cent water-use cut by cutting use more than 20 per cent.

We learned in the energy

Taiwan Quietly Forges Special Global Links

By Fox Butterfield

TAIPEI, Sept. 19 (NYT).—AS the number of nations that recognize Taiwan has plummeted in recent years, the Chinese Nationalists have quietly forged an unusual substitute foreign policy using unofficial diplomatic groups and relying on such nations as Israel, Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

In place of many of the closed embassies, Taiwan has worked out formulas such as the Taipei Representative Office Interchange Association, a nonprofit foundation. This is the Chinese Nationalist's answer to the United Nations in Taipei, and it is staffed by Japan's former ambassador to the Philippines and a dozen officials theoretically on leave from ministries in Tokyo.

Japan is among 50 nations that have broken diplomatic relations with Taiwan since the Chinese Nationalists were expelled from the United Nations in 1971. Only 23 nations still recognize the Chinese Nationalist government here and of them only the United States is a world power.

South Korea is the only nation in Asia that maintains an embassy here. In Europe, only the Vatican has retained its ties. Most of the others are small countries in Africa or South America.

Crocal Trade

But at a time when Taiwan might otherwise seemed consigned to an irreversible fate as an international pariah, the Nationalists' unorthodox diplomacy has enabled the island to continue its crucial trade with about 140 nations. Last year, Taiwan's exports which now make up half the island's gross national product, rose by 52 per cent to \$3 billion.

That is more than the total of mainland China's exports, although the People's Republic of China has perhaps 900 million persons and Taiwan 16 million.

These arrangements have also provided Taiwan with some psychological support and some valuable supplies, including petroleum arms and uranium.

Saudi Arabia, which shares Taiwan's anti-Communist zeal, has given the island guaranteed supplies of petroleum and low-interest loans of \$150 million for construction and communications projects. Taiwan's China Airlines has twice-weekly flights to Jiddah, and they are reportedly almost always full as there are 2,000 Chinese construction workers and technicians working on

In Lieu of Official Diplomatic Ties

Taiwan Quietly Forges Special Global Links

By Fox Butterfield

TAIPEI, Sept. 19 (NYT).—AS the number of nations that recognize Taiwan has plummeted in recent years, the Chinese Nationalists have quietly forged an unusual substitute foreign policy using unofficial diplomatic groups and relying on such nations as Israel, Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

In place of many of the closed embassies, Taiwan has worked out formulas such as the Taipei Representative Office Interchange Association, a nonprofit foundation. This is the Chinese Nationalist's answer to the United Nations in Taipei, and it is staffed by Japan's former ambassador to the Philippines and a dozen officials theoretically on leave from ministries in Tokyo.

Japan is among 50 nations that have broken diplomatic relations with Taiwan since the Chinese Nationalists were expelled from the United Nations in 1971. Only 23 nations still recognize the Chinese Nationalist government here and of them only the United States is a world power.

South Korea is the only nation in Asia that maintains an embassy here. In Europe, only the Vatican has retained its ties. Most of the others are small countries in Africa or South America.

Crocal Trade

But at a time when Taiwan might otherwise seemed consigned to an irreversible fate as an international pariah, the Nationalists' unorthodox diplomacy has enabled the island to continue its crucial trade with about 140 nations. Last year, Taiwan's exports which now make up half the island's gross national product, rose by 52 per cent to \$3 billion.

That is more than the total of mainland China's exports, although the People's Republic of China has perhaps 900 million persons and Taiwan 16 million.

These arrangements have also provided Taiwan with some psychological support and some valuable supplies, including petroleum arms and uranium.

Saudi Arabia, which shares Taiwan's anti-Communist zeal, has given the island guaranteed supplies of petroleum and low-interest loans of \$150 million for construction and communications projects. Taiwan's China Airlines has twice-weekly flights to Jiddah, and they are reportedly almost always full as there are 2,000 Chinese construction workers and technicians working on

\$550 million worth of building projects in Saudi Arabia.

Israel has sold Taiwan components for its Gabriel surface-to-surface naval-missiles, although the two states have no official ties. At least one Israeli technician has been at work in the southern part of Kaohsiung, helping install the Gabriels on Nationalist destroyers.

South Africa, with which Taiwan upgraded its relations last year to the ambassadorial level, has sold Taiwan a reported 160 tons of natural uranium for use in a heavy-water nuclear research reactor. A South African source here insisted that the uranium had been sold under safeguards established by the International Atomic Energy Association, which does not officially recognize Taiwan.

Taiwan has secretly provided jungle-warfare training facilities for Singapore's small army. Singapore, which has no space for its own training sites, recognizes neither Taipei nor Peking.

Taiwan has also kept 100 medical and engineering technicians in Libya, although Libya recognized Peking last year.

Not surprisingly, Chinese Nationalist officials often display sensitivity to some of these countries' military officers here have publicly disclosed the Gabriel missile deal with Israel, for instance, several Cabinet-level Nationalist officials said they had never seen any documents relating to it.

"I wish I could tell you about it, it is very interesting," a high official said. "But you understand our situation," he added, evidently referring to Taiwan's close ties to Saudi Arabia.

Another official, Yang Hsi-kun, a deputy minister of foreign affairs, speaking more generally about Taiwan's response to its diplomatic isolation, noted that "it indicates a degree of flexibility in our approach to dealing with countries."

But Mr. Yang would not want that to be confused with flex-

ibility on basic principles. He recalled that during a trip to South Africa last year he told an audience, "The only good Communist is a dead Communist."

A Question

What would happen to Taiwan's diplomacy if Washington finally moved to normalize its relations with Peking is a question that increasingly concerns Chinese and foreigners here, for the island is still heavily dependent on the United States.

The United States is the largest source of both direct investment and loans to Taiwan and provides a market for 40 per cent of Taiwan's exports. U.S. companies and the U.S. Export-Import Bank have about \$2.5 billion committed in one way or another to the island.

The United States is still by far Taiwan's major supplier of weapons, despite the deal with Israel.

While some of the remaining 23 nations that recognize Taipei would probably switch to Peking if the United States did so, probably a more important question is what arrangements the United States itself would make to substitute for its current diplomatic, commercial and military ties to the island.

Teng Hsiang-ping, China's Deputy Premier, said recently that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had proposed setting up a "Taipei office" in Taipei after normalization of U.S. relations with China, like the office the United States now maintains in Peking. But Mr. Teng said such an office would be too official and China rejected it.

Dutch Sextuplets

Are Reported in Good Condition

LEYDEN, the Netherlands, Sept. 19 (UPI).—This country's first sextuplets, four boys and two girls, are all in good condition, doctors said at the University Hospital, where they were born yesterday.

The infants are only the second recorded set to live beyond a few hours.

The 28-year-old mother, from Heemskerk, near Haarlem, had been taking fertility drugs and the babies were born after a seven-month pregnancy. She is reported well.

"The babies are in very good condition," the spokesman said. They are the first children for the couple, whose names were not disclosed.

Three boys and three girls, born to Susan Jane Rosenkowitz in Cape Town, South Africa, on Jan. 11, 1974, are the only other recorded surviving sextuplets.

Commission Proposes Its Creation

EEC Fund May Aid Prospective Members

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (IET).—The Commission of the European Economic Community said today that it favors the creation of a special fund to help Portugal and Greece prepare to join the Common Market.

The proposal was announced

by the commission's chief spokesman after a weekend meeting of the 13-man commission at the Ardennes forest resort of La Roche, where the members discussed possible strategies for EEC policymaking between now and the early 1980s.

It was also proposed at the meeting that the nine member nations and the applicants for membership—Greece, Portugal and Spain—should make a common declaration about the need for each to uphold democratic government if EEC membership is to remain valid.

The commissioners, it was said, hope that the declaration can be agreed on by the 12 governments in time to coincide with the direct elections to the EEC Parliament scheduled for next year.

Two other items were on the agenda during the commissioners' working weekend: economic and monetary union and Mediterranean political and agricultural problems.

Commission president Roy Jenkins reportedly is convinced that a five-year program to relaunch the drive for economic and monetary union is feasible despite the continuing effects of recession.

He is confident that a large measure of convergence between the member countries' economies can be achieved by 1982, it was said.

To attain this, Mr. Jenkins reportedly hopes to create a kind of Marshall Plan program to aid the applicant nations and help solve the considerable social and economic problems in the EEC's Mediterranean area.

Economic Woes

In explaining his plan for re-establishing the EEC's ambition to achieve economic and monetary union, it was said that Mr. Jenkins firmly believes that monetary matters are the basis of most economic problems in the community.

Five years ago, the Common Market set its sights firmly on economic and monetary union, but this ambition was thwarted by the economic recession resulting from the 1973 oil crisis.

A more immediate problem—when reportedly was given a full airing during the weekend—was that without far-reaching institutional changes, EEC enlargement will cause the Common Market to sink under its own administrative weight.

Authors Wanted

By N.Y. Publisher

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press, 610 W 24 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Arab Unit Calls Meeting to Map Cholera Battle

DAMASCUS, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Arab League issued an urgent invitation today to health officials throughout the Arab world to attend an anti-cholera conference in Cairo on Saturday.

The participants will try to coordinate the fight against the disease in the Arab world, the Riyadh radio reported. Seven Middle East countries, including Israel, have reported cases so far.

The Arab League invitation came as most Mideast countries indicated that the monthlong epidemic was tapering off.

But Syria, the worst-afflicted country, reported 99 new cases in the last two days, bringing the total there to 2,393. Of those, 72 have died, Syrian authorities said.

In Bangladesh, officials said today that 90 persons have died there of cholera in the last three weeks.

Commission Proposes Its Creation

EEC Fund May Aid Prospective Members

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (IET).—The Commission of the European Economic Community said today that it favors the creation of a special fund to help Portugal and Greece prepare to join the Common Market.

The proposal was announced

by the commission's chief spokesman after a weekend meeting of the 13-man commission at the Ardennes forest resort of La Roche, where the members discussed possible strategies for EEC policymaking between now and the early 1980s.

It was also proposed at the meeting that the nine member nations and the applicants for membership—Greece, Portugal and Spain—should make a common declaration about the need for each to uphold democratic government if EEC membership is to remain valid.

The commissioners, it was said, hope that the declaration can be agreed on by the 12 governments in time to coincide with the direct elections to the EEC Parliament scheduled for next year.

Two other items were on the agenda during the commissioners' working weekend: economic and monetary union and Mediterranean political and agricultural problems.

Commission president Roy Jenkins reportedly is convinced that a five-year program to relaunch the drive for economic and monetary union is feasible despite the continuing effects of recession.

He is confident that a large measure of convergence between the member countries' economies can be achieved by 1982, it was said.

To attain this, Mr. Jenkins reportedly hopes to create a kind of Marshall Plan program to aid the applicant nations and help solve the considerable social and economic problems in the EEC's Mediterranean area.

Economic Woes

In explaining his plan for re-establishing the EEC's ambition to achieve economic and monetary union, it was said that Mr. Jenkins firmly believes that monetary matters are the basis of most economic problems in the community.

Five years ago, the Common Market set its sights firmly on economic and monetary union, but this ambition was thwarted by the economic recession resulting from the 1973 oil crisis.

A more immediate problem—when reportedly was given a full airing during the weekend—was that without far-reaching institutional changes, EEC enlargement will cause the Common Market to sink under its own administrative weight.

Authors Wanted

By N.Y. Publisher

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press, 610 W 24 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

One of these days you'll go to Hamburg.

One of these nights you'll stay with us.

And what a view you'll have of the center of the city, and the Alster, and the park around it. And how conveniently located you'll be! You won't want to leave this bustling, bustling German city! But when you must, we'll make it easy: we'll book you into Budapest or any one of our other hotels throughout Europe, the Middle East, the world. Let us prove to you that Inter-Continental can make a world of difference in your whole trip.

**9. Homesick.**

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**Brasserie Lorraine**  
the best Oysters and Sea-Food - Open 2 a.m.  
The most pleasant and traditional restaurant of French cuisine in Paris  
PLACE DES TERNES - PARIS 8 - TEL. 27.82.04

**La Truite**  
30 Fds. St-Honoré (Cité du Refroid)  
Jacques DORIN offers Normandy dinners on "le Fausbourg"  
Chicken "à la ficelle"  
le poulet à la ficelle  
Clos. Sun. Reserv. 265-12-86.







## Profits Up 28.1% in Third Quarter

Net Gains  
Sales Up 7.1%

Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Consolidated net income in the third quarter fell 28.1 percent from 1976, but the year-to-date profit reached 28.52 billion yen, up from 26.52 billion yen a year earlier, according to the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The report said that "despite the continuing difficult market conditions, the outlook for the third quarter is for new net income and sales to increase." The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

The third-quarter sales rose 7.1 percent to 122.66 billion yen from 114.56 billion yen a year earlier. The year-to-date sales rose 7.1 percent to 368.68 billion yen from 343.12 billion yen a year earlier.

## Senate Staff Study Critical of Mounting Oil Debt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—The massive accumulation of financial surpluses by oil-exporting nations and the corresponding deficits of oil-importing countries is not a temporary phenomenon but is a "chronic, systematic imbalance" in the international marketplace, a Senate staff report asserts.

The report is critical of the U.S. banking system and, by extension, the international financial system. It says that the U.S. government or the government of other major industrial nations are prepared to tackle seriously the basic underlying cause of the present situation—namely the total dependence of the industrial West on the OPEC cartel.

The report's conclusions do not necessarily reflect those of the senators on the subcommittee. But subcommittee chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Jacob Javits, the panel's ranking minority member, as well as others on Capitol Hill have recently expressed strong concern about the stability of the international monetary system.

The threat posed by the growing oil-related financial imbalance has been intensely debated for some time. The International Monetary Fund's annual report, issued last week, concluded reassuringly that "financing of all other years' current-account deficit at approximately the 1976 level should present no problem in the aggregate."

Administration officials, moreover, have scoffed at what they describe as the "doomsday outlook" of pessimistic economists. "There is no evidence that the international monetary system is presently in danger either from general overborrowing by underdeveloped countries or from overextension of the banking system," Anthony Solomon, Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, recently told a Senate Banking subcommittee.

The soothing words from bankers, international financiers and administration officials, however, have failed to quiet anxieties about the implications of mounting oil debt. Sen. Javits has warned of a worldwide depression in two or three years unless steps are quickly taken to shore up the international economic system.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has issued guarded, ominous statements on the problem. The subcommittee report, which contains a myriad of unsettling conclusions but few specific recommendations for solving the problems it raises, will be discussed in detail when the subcommittee opens hearings on Wednesday about the foreign policy implications of debt. The 55-page report, "Debt, the Banks and the United States Foreign Policy," was written by Karin Lisak, the subcommittee's banking expert who spent two years examining the situation.

The report declares that "while the oil price rise was something close to a disaster for the world economy, it created a bonanza for the banks."

The most immediate effect has been the dramatic increase in bank deposits and loans. According to figures published by Salomon Brothers, the investment bank, foreign earnings of the 13 largest U.S. commercial banks had nearly doubled to \$836 million, almost 50 percent of combined total earnings, by 1976 from 1973.

The study notes that the growth has been even more remarkable for the largest banks: 78 percent of Chase Manhattan's earnings came from international operations last year compared to 38 percent in 1973. At Citibank, the most aggressive international lender, the share of overseas earnings increased from 69 percent in 1973 to more than 72 percent in 1976.

Overseas lending provides banks with a far higher return on assets. Chase, for example, had only 48 percent of its assets abroad in 1976 but got 78 percent of its earnings from those assets.

Concentration of Loans  
The report also notes the high concentration of overseas loans within the banking industry: 88 percent of all non-OPEC developing nations' private bank debt is owed to U.S. banks. An estimated two-thirds of all U.S. private bank lending to 25 developing countries surveyed was done by only six banks. The report says that half of all loans for developing countries from the 21 largest U.S. banks have gone to Brazil and Mexico.

## 'Chronic, Systematic Imbalance' Jeopardizes Financial System

Despite a rule requiring banks to limit loans to any single borrower to no more than 10 percent of outstanding capital—a rule which the subcommittee says can easily and legally be circumvented—19 percent of Citibank's worldwide consolidated operating earnings came from Brazil, compared with 28 percent from the United States.

Economic optimists do not find these figures disconcerting. They argue that the vital role U.S. banks have played in the worldwide consolidated operating earnings came from Brazil, compared with 28 percent from the United States.

## Saudi Denies Secret Treaty Was Signed With Americans

BEIRUT, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Saudi Arabia has denied anew that it has concluded a secret treaty with the United States governing oil and economic relations between the two nations.

"There is no such treaty," said Saudi Finance Minister Muhammad Al Khalifa in an interview published today by the independent Beirut newspaper Al Anwar.

"All that has been published about such a treaty is untrue. It is pure fabrication," he said in his capacity as chairman of the U.S.-Saudi Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation.

He was referring to a report published in July by the International Currency Review, a London-based periodical specializing in financial affairs, which said Saudi Arabia pledged to invest 50 percent of its annual balance-of-payments surplus in non-redeemable U.S. bonds and to not raise the posted price of oil more than 5 percent per barrel through 1984.

The magazine said the United States undertook in return to "use its full political, military and economic resources to assist the Saudi Arabian government in any way that may prove necessary in the light of developing circumstances."

The Saudi official expressed regret that Arab information media had reproduced reports about an alleged secret U.S.-Saudi treaty despite official Saudi denials. Two weeks ago, Saudi Information Minister Ahmed Abdul Yamani told reporters after a cabinet meeting that Saudi Arabia had "no secret oil pacts or treaties of any kind with the United States."

The creditors say the solution to such a bind is austerity. The IMF and the banks, with the blessings of the Carter administration, are insisting that developing nations tighten their belts, narrow their trade deficits and cut domestic spending. But even if they did, the report warns, political chaos could result. Egyptians riot when their government cannot announce in accordance with IMF recommendations, large cuts in food subsidies, which were ultimately restored. In Peru, the IMF's stiff demands have divided the government, leading to widespread demonstrations and strikes.

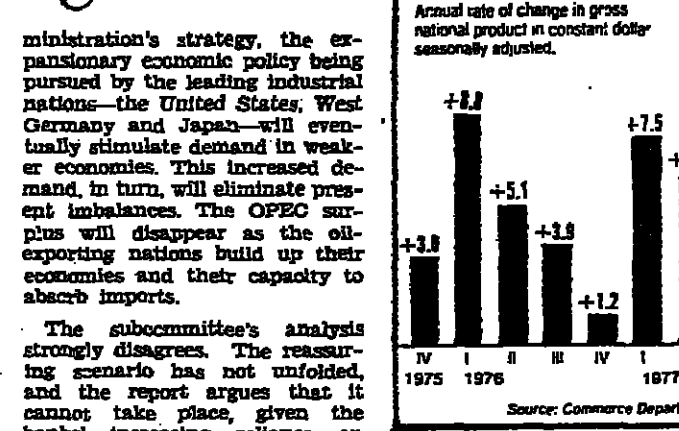
No End Seen  
The report sees no end to OPEC surpluses and steadily increasing oil prices, given the structure of the cartel.

Three states—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates—now get 47 percent of the revenues and are expected to have 90 percent of OPEC's financial surpluses in 1977. The report doubts that they will ever be able to absorb the expected revenues. However, OPEC's "high achievers"—Iran and Venezuela—are already spending virtually all of their revenues and will continue to press for additional oil price increases.

Here lies the crux of the problem: Even if the developing nations implemented the constraints recommended by the IMF, their sacrifices could be wiped out by additional oil price increases. Or, from a slightly different perspective, even if the pace of development accelerated and the rate of economic recovery quickened, the demand for OPEC oil would increase, potentially strengthening the hand of the "price hawks" within OPEC.

Japanese Omit Payments  
TOKYO, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—A total of 146 out of 368 companies listed on the main section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange which close their first-half business year on Sept. 30 have decided to pass interim dividends because of poor business performance, the stock exchange reports. This compared with 11 firms which paid their interim dividend last year and 138 in 1975, it said.

## Gross National Product



The New York Times.

## U.S. Revises GNP, Profits

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—The growth in the U.S. real gross national product was revised upward to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.2 percent for the second quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

This compares with the 6.1 percent reported last month and the initial indication of 6.4 percent reported in July.

In the first quarter, real GNP grew by 7.5 percent. The department said that measured in 1972 dollars, the second-quarter GNP was \$1.33 trillion, compared with \$1.31 trillion in the first quarter.

In current dollars, the GNP grew at 13.7 percent in the second quarter to \$1.87 trillion following a gain of 13.3 percent in the first quarter.

Inflation, as measured by the GNP price deflator rose 7.1 percent in the second quarter of this year, compared with 5.3 percent in the first quarter.

The department also revised its estimates of second-quarter profits. After-tax corporate profits rose 7.3 percent to \$104.3 billion from \$97.2 billion in the first quarter. Previously, the department had put second-quarter profits at \$104.1 billion. The figures are at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

In other reports, the government said housing starts last month fell to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.03 million from 2.08 million in July and that factories operated at 82.7 percent of capacity compared to 82.2 percent in July, the first decline in the utilization rate since January.

Gerber Bid Dropped  
HOUSTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Anderson, Clayton & Co. withdrew today its proposed offer for Gerber Products Co. and pending litigation between the two companies has been settled.

Clayton was offering \$37 for each Gerber share while Gerber had brought suit in various courts to try to block the offer.

## Evidence of Slowdown Depresses Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Troubled by more proof of slower economic growth, investors stepped up their selling on the New York Stock Exchange today, pushing prices broadly lower.

The decline, which began at the opening, accelerated after midsession when the government reported a slowdown in August housing starts.

The news came on top of last week's report of a 0.5-percent decline in August industrial production, the first drop in this indicator since January. In addition, the government reported only a 0.5-percent rise in August personal income, a level that is one-half of the previous month's gain.

Finally, the market's perennial interest-rate worries were very much present today following the Federal Reserve's most recent credit-tightening action and another round of prime rate increases last week.

Money-market analysts fear the Fed will be forced to tighten its reins even more if money-supply growth cannot be brought under control more effectively.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell to a 21-month low, finishing at 851.52, off 5.29. The last time it closed lower was on Dec. 22, 1975, when it finished at 843.75. Its previous closing low for the year was 854.12 set Aug. 25. At 3 p.m. today, the Dow was off 3.55 points.

Volume totaled 16.89 million shares, down from 18.34 million on Friday.

Gerber Products, one of the biggest percentage losers, plunged 1 1/8 to 28 1/4. Trading was halted during part of the session after Anderson Clayton withdrew its offer to buy Gerber's shares. Anderson Clayton advanced 1/4 to 21 1/4.

U.S. Rubber Redefining Co. fell 2 5/8 to 13 1/2. The company said Friday after the market close it ended merger talks with Chagrin Valley.

Among bright spots, actively traded Samba's Restaurants jumped 3 7/8 to 28 1/2 on an announcement it received several acquisition offers. National Industries, being acquired by Fugua Industries, rose 1 1/4 to 8 7/8 while Fugua eased 1.8 to 8.

Zenith was off 5/8 at 14 1/2 after a loss of 1 5/8 on Friday. Analysts reportedly are lowering their estimates of Zenith earnings, citing price cuts and a decline in share of the U.S. color television market. Today Zenith said a reorganization of its engineering and research activities will result in some research functions being discontinued and some employees being laid off.

Pennell, down 7/8 at 27 3/4, said it expects to report lower third and fourth-quarter and full-year net.

IBM dropped 3 3/8 to 255 3/4. Data General 1 3/4 to 46 1/4. Digital Equipment 7/8 to 45 1/8 and Honeywell 1 1/8 to 45. Hewlett-Packard declined 1 to 78 3/8.

Among building materials stocks, Johns-Manville fell 3/4 to 33 3/4. Weyerhaeuser 5/8 to 34 1/8. Crown Zellerbach 5/8 to 14 1/2 and E. Regis Paper 1/2 to 14.

Prices closed broadly lower on the American Stock Exchange. The index closed at 118.00 with the average price per share losing 33 cts.

N. Zealand Sells Notes  
NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—New Zealand's U.S. bond offering has been increased to \$100 million from \$75 million originally planned, underwriters said today. The 7 1/2-percent seven-year notes are tentatively priced at 98.464 to yield 7.6 percent.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
EXTERNAL US BONDS  
THE WESTON GROUP  
makes a market in all series  
Enquiries to:  
8002 ZURICH Stockstr. 10.  
Tel.: 53711. Tel.: 20113 50.  
10036 NEW YORK CITY.  
500 Fifth Ave.  
Tx: RCA 224923. T: 7301350.

The international bank with special expertise in Saudi Arabia

SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK  
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED  
99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TB  
Telephone: London (01) 638 2323 Telex: 8812261/2  
Issued and paid-up capital: £2.5 million.  
Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyad Bank, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Notice of Redemption to the Holders of AREA SOCIETE DES AUTOROUTES RHONE-ALPES U.S. \$25,000,000 Floating Rate Loan Notes of 1974 due 1989

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned Loan, BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. as Fiscal Agent, has selected for redemption U.S. \$1,000,000 principal amount of Notes whose serial numbers are 18418 to 19418 inclusive to meet the annual redemption installment maturing on 8th October, 1977.

The Loan Notes so designated for redemption will become due and payable at 100% of the principal amount thereof on 8th October, 1977. They should be presented for payment at untruncated coupons attached at the offices of the paying agents mentioned on the Notes and in the prospectus.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. Fiscal Agent.  
Luxembourg, 20th September, 1977.

Exports to China Soar  
TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Japan's exports to Communist nations in August totaled \$387.1 million, up 25.7 percent from the year-earlier month but down by 5 percent from the prior month, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The increase was attributed mainly to brisk exports of steel and chemical fertilizer to China. Exports to China, at \$228.5 million, were up 103.1 percent from a year earlier.

Exports to the Soviet Union, however, fell 22.1 percent from the year-earlier month to \$96.66 million.

Italy Estimates Record Payments Surplus in Month  
ROME, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—First estimates of Italy's balance of payments in August indicate a record surplus of around 1.2 trillion lire (\$1.36 billion), official sources said today.

This follows estimated surpluses of \$85 billion lire in July and \$84 billion in June and brings Italy's overall payments for the first eight months of the year into a surplus of around 380 billion lire, the sources said.

The move into surplus in the past three months reflects strong tourist inflows and an improvement in the trade account, which has also moved into surplus, following a drop in imports, the sources said.

The improved trend is expected to continue this autumn, usually a seasonally unfavorable period as firms step up imports as industrial activity resumes after the holiday period. The improvement should prevent any renewal of last autumn's pressure on the lira, the sources said.

Earlier this month Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola forecast a 1977 trade deficit of 3 trillion lire, against 5.4 trillion last year and 2 trillion in the first seven months of this year.

Russia Buys U.S. Wheat  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—The Soviet Union has purchased 100,000 metric tons, or 2.7 million bushels, of U.S. wheat, the Agriculture Department said today. So far this year, the Russians have purchased slightly over one million metric tons of U.S. wheat and 1.3 million metric tons of corn.

Canada Production Off  
OTTAWA, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Canada's industrial production index declined 1.1 percent to a seasonally adjusted 123.8 in July from 125.2 in June. But the index was up 3.3 percent from 119.9 in July, 1976, Statistics Canada said today.

Earnings in Britain  
If as Fast as Inflation Rate  
LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Large earnings of U.K. firms rose 8.8 percent in the Phase 2 pay campaign, the nation's rate in the year to September.

Department of Employment said today that the average index for July was virtually unchanged from revised index of 388.2. The 26 index was 389.9.

A 1.8-percent rise in earnings compared with a 1.9-percent rise in earnings during the first period of pay campaign ended in July 1976. During the first period of pay campaign increases were limited to 2 1/2 percent and in the second 12-month period to a maximum of 3 1/2 percent.

The rise in earnings during Phase 2 was better than the government's revised forecast of under 10 percent. Earlier, officials had been predicting an advance of 6 to 7 percent in earnings during Phase 2.

The department said there were no significant pay rises in July. Some workers have delayed contract settlements pending the Phase 2 guidelines. However, it is estimated that even if all Phase 2 settlements had been concluded on time, the average earnings index would not be up more than about 3 percent from July 1976.

Britain's retail price index in July was up 17.6 percent from a year earlier. The 8.8-point gap between the rise in earnings and inflation is the largest yet recorded. With the year-to-year rise in prices now falling, the gap between earnings and inflation is expected to narrow.

Tax Revenues Up  
BERLIN, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—German federal and state tax revenues rose 13.4 percent in the first eight months this year to 154.5 billion deutsche marks, the Finance Ministry re-



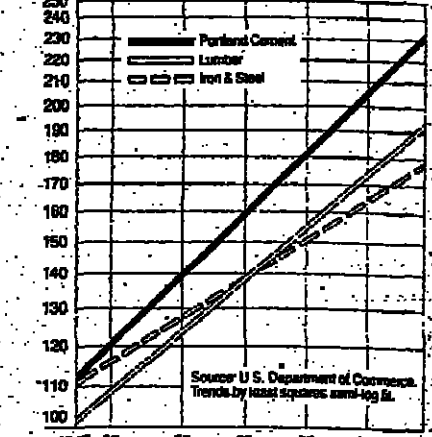
## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 19

1977	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev. Close	1977	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev. Close
30	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	30	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
31	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	31	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
32	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	32	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
33	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	33	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
34	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	34	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
35	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	35	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
36	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	36	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
37	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	37	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
38	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	38	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
39	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	39	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
40	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	40	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
41	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	41	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
42	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	42	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
43	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	43	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
44	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	44	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
45	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	45	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
46	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	46	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
47	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	47	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
48	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	48	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
49	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	49	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
50	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	50	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
51	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	51	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
52	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	52	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
53	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	53	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
54	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	54	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
55	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	55	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
56	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	56	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
57	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	57	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
58	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	58	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
59	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	59	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
60	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	60	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
61	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	61	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
62	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	62	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
63	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	63	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
64	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	64	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
65	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	65	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
66	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	66	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
67	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	67	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
68	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	68	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
69	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	69	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
70	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	70	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
71	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	71	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
72	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	72	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
73	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	73	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
74	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	74	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
75	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	75	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
76	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	76	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
77	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	77	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
78	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	78	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
79	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	79	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
80	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	80	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
81	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	81	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
82	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	82	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
83	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	83	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
84	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	84	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
85	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	85	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
86	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	86	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
87	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	87	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
88	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	88	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
89	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	89	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
90	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	90	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
91	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	91	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
92	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	92	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
93	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	93	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
94	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	94	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
95	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	95	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
96	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	96	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
97	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	97	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
98	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	98	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
99	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	99	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100
100	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100	100	2000 ACAC	1.2	100	100	100	100

## CEMENT: YOU CAN'T BUILD A FUTURE WITHOUT

Portland cement output has out-paced basic construction materials. And as the West Hemisphere's leading producer, Lone Star cement record sales and earnings in 1976.

RATES OF GROWTH—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT INDEX: 1947-1976 = 100



**LONE STAR INDUSTRIES**  
Write for our Annual Report  
One Greenwich Plaza  
Greenwich, Conn.  
06830, U.S.A.

1977 — Stocks and Div in \$ P/E 100s High Low Prev. Close

High	Low	Use in S	P/E	High	Low	Qual
130	1	IndivTrfT	7	3	174	116
131	2	IndivTrfT	7	3	174	116
132	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
133	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
134	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
135	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
136	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
137	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
138	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
139	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
140	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
141	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
142	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
143	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
144	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
145	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
146	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
147	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
148	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
149	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
150	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
151	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
152	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
153	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
154	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
155	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
156	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
157	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
158	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
159	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
160	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
161	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
162	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
163	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
164	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
165	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
166	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
167	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
168	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
169	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
170	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
171	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
172	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
173	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
174	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
175	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
176	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
177	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
178	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
179	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
180	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
181	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
182	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
183	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
184	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
185	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
186	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
187	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
188	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
189	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
190	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
191	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
192	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
193	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
194	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
195	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
196	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
197	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
198	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
199	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23
200	24%	IndivTrfT	1.52	23	23	23



- 1977 -	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis	3 m. Prev. Close	- 1977 -	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis	3 m. Prev. Close	- 1977 -	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis	3 m. Prev. Close
High	Low	P/E	High	Low	High	Low	High	High	Low	P/E	High
73A	4% SunCo	24	5	61	6%	6%	61+	25A	22 1/2 UNIT	20	25%
73B	15% Servco	50	2	17 1/2	17%	17%	17+	25B	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73C	12% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25C	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73D	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25D	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73E	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25E	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73F	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25F	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73G	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25G	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73H	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25H	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73I	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25I	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73J	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25J	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73K	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25K	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73L	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25L	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73M	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25M	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73N	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25N	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73O	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25O	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73P	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25P	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73Q	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25Q	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73R	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25R	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73S	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25S	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73T	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25T	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73U	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25U	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73V	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25V	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73W	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25W	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73X	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25X	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73Y	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25Y	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73Z	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25Z	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73A	4% SunCo	24	5	61	6%	6%	61+	25A	22 1/2 UNIT	20	25%
73B	15% Servco	50	2	17 1/2	17%	17%	17+	25B	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73C	12% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25C	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73D	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25D	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73E	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25E	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73F	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25F	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73G	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25G	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73H	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25H	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7
73I	15% Shell	50	4	22	22%	22%	22+	25I	19 1/2 UNIV	8	7

International Banking Group, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071.





## U.S. Commodity Prices

Aug	5.41	5.48	5.28	5.07 1/2 +
Sept	5.39 1/2	5.48	5.34	5.07 1/2 +
<b>SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)</b>				
Sept	17.80	18.25	17.71	18.22
Oct	17.80	18.25	17.71	18.25
Nov	18.10	18.50	17.91	18.44
Dec	18.10	18.50	17.91	18.44
Jan	18.20	18.65	18.01	18.55
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Feb	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Mar	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Apr	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
May	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jun	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jul	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Aug	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Sept	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Nov	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Dec	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80
Jan	18.40	18.85	18.21	18.80</

[illegible]

Aug 567; Feb 6607; April 4606;  
 May 6607; Aug 6607; Oct 6607;  
 LIVE MOGS (26,000 doz)  
 Jan 37.70 38.12 36.05 37.42  
 Feb 37.70 38.12 37.00 37.42  
 Mar 37.70 38.12 36.05 37.42  
 Apr 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 May 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Jun 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Jul 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Aug 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Sept 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Oct 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Nov 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Dec 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Salmat; Oct 1420; Dec 1374; Feb  
 1452; Jan 1452; May 1452; July 1452;  
 1452; Oct 1452; Dec 1452;  
 Open Interest: Oct 5,529 Dec  
 5,529; Jan 5,529; Feb 5,529;  
 5,529; Aug 106; Oct 284.  
 SNELL EGGS (22,500 doz)  
 Jan 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Feb 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Mar 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Apr 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 May 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Jun 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Jul 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Aug 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Sept 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Oct 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Nov 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Dec 51.60 52.95 52.58 52.55  
 Salmat; Sep 2651; Oct 3; Nov 126  
 2651; Jan 6.  
 Open Interest: Sep 124; Oct 118  
 124; Dec 988; Jan 63.  
 PORK BELT BILLS (36,000 lbs)  
 Jan 37.70 38.12 36.05 37.42  
 Feb 37.70 38.12 37.00 37.42  
 Mar 37.70 38.12 36.05 37.42  
 Apr 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 May 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Jun 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Jul 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Aug 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Sept 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Oct 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Nov 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Dec 33.45 34.96 32.90 34.15  
 Salmat; Oct 1420; Dec 1374; Feb  
 1452; Jan 1452; May 1452; July 1452;  
 1452; Oct 1452; Dec 1452;  
 Open Interest: Oct 5,529 Dec  
 5,529; Jan 5,529; Feb 5,529;  
 5,529; Aug 106; Oct 284.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Cln
<b>\$11.25</b>				
Feb	109.20	109.25-109.28	111.15	
Mar	114.25	114.25-114.60	116.28	
May	122	122.25-123.35	125.15	
Jul	122	122.25-123.35	125.15	
Aug	122	122.25-123.35	125.15	
Oct	122	122.25-123.35	125.15	
Dec	122	122.25-123.35	125.15	

150	132.50	130.70-130.75	122.95
152	134.75	134.35-134.75	136.05
149.50	137.58	137.25-137.50	
nts: 1.742.			
<b>COCOA</b>			
2780	2755	2756-2765	270
244	241	2471-2472	
2774	2234	2267-2271	228
2174	2125	2168-2178	208
2091	2080	2091-2096	
2220		2012-2020	28
1955.50	1940		
nts: 2.032.			
<b>COFFEE</b>			
3612	2975	2791-2794	299
2979	2633	2678-2679	219
2206	2242	2242-2243	219
1970	1920	1990-1994	194
1918	1890	1921-1922	187
1901	1820	1855-1860	185
		1865-1870	182
nts: 2.407.			

## London Metals Market

September 19, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Prev Bid As
er wire bars:		
months	690 - 690.5	684 -
months	693.5 - 704	699.5 -
odes: spot	679.5 - 680.5	677.5 -
months	693 - 694	691 -
spot	639.5 - 643	639 - 64
months	637.5 - 638	629.5 - 64
spot	341 - 342	332 -
months	344 - 345.5	336 -
spot	296.5 - 297.5	290 -
months	364 - 364.5	360.5 -
spot	264 - 265.5	264 -
months	264.5 - 266	262.5 -

Paris Commodities			
September 19, 1977			
	High	Low	Closes (B16-Arbit)
SUGAR	—	—	800-890
	900	895	895-898
	905	—	905-905
	1010	1000	995-1000
	1045	—	1044-1052
	—	—	1050-1063
	—	—	1060-1100
	—	—	1080-1110
	—	—	1075-1115
COCA	2580	—	2400-2580
	2160	2138	2147-2145
	2090	2025	2020-2040
	2025	2020	1980-2010
	—	—	1990-—
	—	—	1850-—

Monday's New Highs and Lows	
<b>NEW HIGHS—</b> 20	
Interpco Gp	Heard 7.34
LasGra 70f	Sambos R
MacDon	Stevens G
Nashua Co	Storke Ter
Nat'l Indust	TRE Con
Nesting pla	TRPL 6.6
NetCal	
<b>NEW LOWS—</b> 72	
Huyck Co	Phil(Van)
Inspirat Corp	Pertac
Inmate Inc	Polimes
Int'l Trl	QuacSOil
Jawal Cos	Raymond M

[illegible]

As seasonally adjusted figures, the order book for the machinery and equipment sector orders for machinery and equipment for building ships, rose 1.1 per cent in June, when they were 4.2 per cent from May, the Economic Planning Agency reported.



السلامة

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

GENEVA:  
 60 Rue du Rhône  
 LES AMBASSADEURS  
 20 Quai du Général Guisan  
 ZBINDEN  
 17 Rue du Mont-Blanc  
 LONDON:  
 ALGERNON ASPREY  
 27 Bruton Street  
 ASPREY & CO.  
 New Bond Street  
 GARRARD & CO. Ltd  
 112 Regent Street  
 PARIS:  
 ALDEBERT  
 1 Bd. de la Madeleine  
 CLERC  
 4 Place de l'Opéra  
 FRED  
 6 Rue Royale  
 ROME:  
 BEDETTI  
 11 Piazza San Silvestro  
 BULGARI  
 Via Condotti  
 ZURICH:  
 GUBELIN  
 36 Bahnhofstrasse  
 LES AMBASSADEURS  
 64 Bahnhofstrasse  
 MEISTER  
 32 Bahnhofstrasse

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS  
 HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL  
 IN COMMON.

**Tokyo Exchange**  
September 19, 1977

	Price Year	
ehi Glass	352	Matsu E. Wks
h Nip Print	528	Mitsubi Hyv Inc
h Bank	528	Mitsubi Corp
h Photo	777	Mitsui Co.
uchi	210	Mitsukoshi
anda Motor	650	Nippon Elec.
Itoh	280	Sharp
pan Air Lines	2,620	Shiseido
nsel El.Pwr.	1,040	Sony Corp.
o Soap	650	Sunbeam Bank
h Brewery	375	Sunbeam Marine
tsu	298	Takeda
tsuta	311	Teikin
tsu Ind.	625	Tokio Marine
		Toray
		Toyota

**NOTED**

**NOMURA**  
Tokyo, Japan

**THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., L.**  
Paris

**NOMURA EUROPE N.V.**  
Amsterdam, London

**NOMURA EUROPE GmbH**  
Frankfurt

**NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.**  
Geneva

# Call

£ £ £ £

FF FF  
s Pes Pes  
L FL FL FL  
SKr SKr SKr  
Sch Sch Sch

BF BF BF

read v



read what he writes about money  
in the  
**International  
Herald Tribune**  
Ask for it every day.  
Everywhere you go.







## Boys Beat Vikings in Overtime QB Run; Dorsett Is Used Little

By Brady

STON, Minn., Sept. 19 (AP)—The boys of the Minnesota Vikings demonstrated why this is the era of the mobile

naval officer also the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

Blair was in the right command on the Minnesota field. Blair and Jeff

accelerated quickly and had a nine-yard gain, but he fumbled the ball and safety Jeff Wright recovered for Minnesota. That ended Dorsett's work for the day.

Cowboy Tom Landry said he had planned to use Dorsett more if the game had not been so close.

"I'd like to see him get experience, but that wasn't a good day out there to get experience," Landry said. "It was such a critical point spread in the second half that we had to use Preston Pearson."

Pearson was one of the reasons the Cowboys stayed close. He averaged 4.2 yards on 15 carries in this raging defensive struggle and caught five passes for 53 yards, including a seven-yarder for a score in the fourth quarter that put the Cowboys ahead for the first time, 10-7.

In other games, reported by wire services:

**Raiders 24, Chargers 6**  
At Oakland, Ken Stabler, picking up where he left off a year ago as the league's No. 1 quarterback, threw two touchdowns in leading the Raiders to a 24-6 victory over San Diego.

Stabler, who threw 27 touchdowns last year, connected with wide receiver Cliff Branch and tight end Dave Casper to start the new season. Pete Banaszak added a short burst for the third quarter touchdown. Oakland's other points came on a 20-yard field goal by Errol Mann.

Branch grabbed a 70-yard throw for his TD and Casper a little one-yard flip for his.

**Cowboys 29, Seahawks 14**  
At Seattle, running backs Don McCauley and Roosevelt Leaks scored on short runs in the first half and Baltimore's defense stifled Seattle in the second half as the Colts downed the Seahawks, 29-14.

Leak's 10-yard run capped a 73-yard second-period scoring drive that gave the Colts the lead for good at 14-7. McCauley's four-yard run on fourth down from the Seattle 18 kept the drive alive.

McCauley's six-yard burst off right tackle capped a 59-yard march in the first quarter for Baltimore's first score. Howard Steven's 21-yard punt return gave the defending American Conference East champions good field position.

Another 21-yard punt return by Steven's to the Seattle 40 set up a 38-yard field goal by Tom Lin-

hart that put the Colts in command 19-7 midway in the third period. Linhart added a 42-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter.

**Oilers 20, Jets 0**  
At Houston, Dan Pastorini directed scoring drives of 80 and 88 yards and the Houston defense shut out the New York Jets as the Oilers won 20-0.

The Jets failed to penetrate Houston's 10-yard line. Second-year pro Richard Todd was at quarterback.

The Oilers mounted two long scoring drives in an otherwise slow game which was marred by 176 yards in penalties. The Oilers' Skip Butler missed three field goals and one extra point. Houston scored three touchdowns on one-yard plunges by Don Hardeman, Pastorini and Rob Carpenter.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

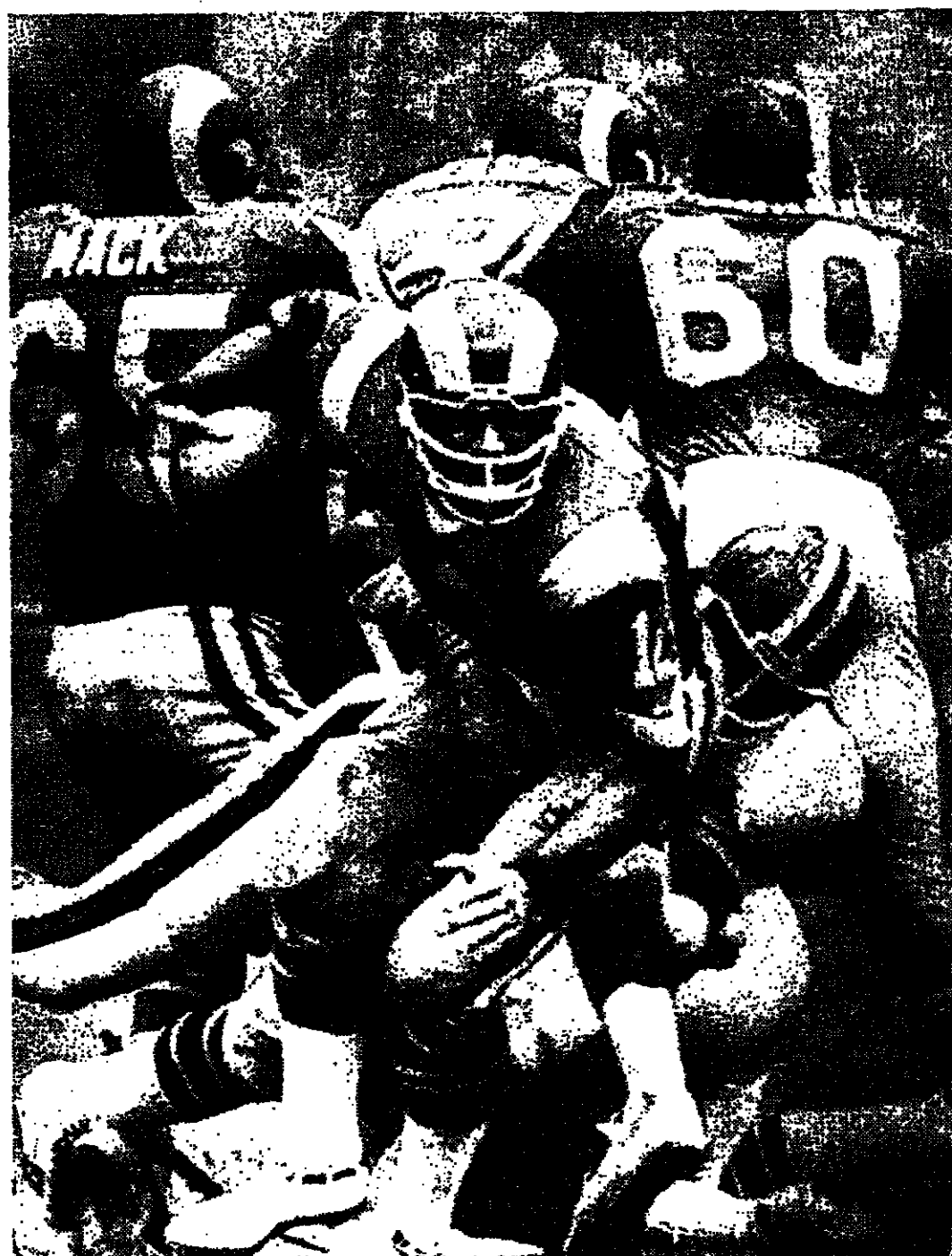
The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.

The Oilers' defense, which limited the Jets to 123 total yards and eight first downs, hounded Todd all day and caused a turnover that set up Houston's third touchdown.



Ram blockers form a wall for Joe Namath but Falcon defensive end Claude Humphrey has penetrated and is about to bring down the quarterback. Falcons beat the Rams, 17-6.

yards to give Cleveland a 13-3 victory over puncheon Cincinnati. The highly favored Bengals managed only a 15-yard field goal by Chris Bauer. The Browns winning their first game in Cincinnati since 1972, did all their scoring in the first half and held off several Bengal rallies in the second half.

Cincinnati's biggest threat to get back in the game died when Mickey Sims deflected a Ken Anderson pass and Joe Jones intercepted it at the Cleveland 11-yard line with five minutes remaining.

Cleveland quarterback Brian Sipe enjoyed a 15-for-22 passing day for 193 yards while the usually accurate Anderson hit only 16 of 34 passes for 157 yards.

**Patriots 21, Chiefs 17**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

play, but the Patriots' defense pushed Kansas City back to the 43 to take over on downs.

The Patriots fell behind 14-0 in the first quarter before Stingley called on a 34-yard reverse at the end of the opening period. Stingley tied the game on a 21-yard pass from Steve Grogan late in the half.

The Chiefs scored on a one-yard run by MacArthur Lane and a 10-yard sweep by rookie Tony Reed before the first quarter was 11 minutes old. Jan Stenerud added a 22-yard field goal 4:37 into the fourth quarter after the Patriots had gone ahead, 21-14.

**Bears 30, Lions 20**  
At Chicago, Walter Payton rushed for 159 yards to lead Chicago to a 30-20 victory over Detroit.

Payton scored two touchdowns on runs of 3 and 2 yards but his most impressive play was a 73-yard dash up the middle on a draw play on which he was knocked out of bounds on the Lions' four to set up a tying touchdown for Chicago. Johnny Musso scored.

Payton's 159 yards were the second highest single game production for him in three years in the league. His 73-yard dash was the longest of his pro career.

Steve Schubert also scored for the Bears, returning a punt 70 yards for a 14-7 lead, a jaunt which surpassed the previous mark of 59 yards by Ike Hill in 1973 against Dallas.

**Packers 24, Saints 20**  
At New Orleans, quarterback Lynn Dickey led Green Bay to 24 first-half points and the Packers survived a late rally by New Orleans to record a 24-20 victory.

The victory spoiled the return of Archie Manning, who played in his first regular season game since 1976 and became the Saints' all-time rushing leader. Manning completed 12 of 30 passes for 223 yards and a touchdown. Manning rushed for enough yards to pass Jess Phillips as the Saints' career leader with more than 1,200.

But Green Bay controlled the first half of the game, scoring 14 points in the first nine minutes. Dickey guided the Packers on a 53-yard scoring drive in their first possession. Barty Smith got the touchdown from two yards out with nine minutes to play in the quarter. Two minutes later, Willard Harrell returned a Saints' punt 75 yards for a touchdown.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

The Chiefs had a chance to win the game when defensive back Gary Barbaro recovered a Sam Cunningham fumble on the New England 29 with 2:30 to go.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

**Chiefs 17, Patriots 21**  
At Foxboro, Mass., reserve fullback Jess Phillips ran 11 yards with the game-winning touchdown in the third period and wide receiver Larry Shingley celebrated his 26th birthday with a pair of scores to push New England to a 21-17 victory over Kansas City.

## Rookie in First At-Bats Leads Bosox Over O's

By Thomas Boswell

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19 (WP).—The Baltimore Orioles' gaudy experiment in youth and enthusiasm received a critical blow here yesterday. The final losing score against the Boston Red Sox had and ominous ring: 10-4, over and out.

Perhaps inevitably, the Orioles' young team was undone by the presence of playing a rookie in his first league game.

Boston's Ted Cox, an International League third baseman turned designated hitter, collected a walk, three singles and a double, igniting three rallies and helping two others to blossom.

This was the day when the largest regular-season crowd in Memorial Stadium history—51,798—came to honor Brooks Robinson before the game. They stayed to watch the Orioles' pennant chances grow dim.

By the third inning, both teams knew that New York had beaten Detroit, 6-5, to finish a three-game sweep. Before this Sox-Birds series started, the Yanks' Reggie Jackson predicted: "When they're finished, somebody's going to have a hurtin' problem."

As it has turned out, both Boston and the Orioles are hurtin' bad, trailing now by 4 1/2 and 3 1/2 games, respectively.

"We've won 9 of our last 11 and we've fallen back," Baltimore shortstop Mark Belanger said incredulously. "Now we've got to wonder if winning 10 of our last 13 will be enough."

Both managers, Earl Weaver of Baltimore and Don Zimmer of Boston, talked bravely after this game about long winning streaks and hopes not dead, but the fact remains that New York has won 34 of its last 42. The Orioles have a 50-23 record since July 1.

"If Boston doesn't win both games Monday and Tuesday (against the Yankees) in Fenway, then the race is about over," Belanger said.

Yesterday's game was a combination of a lot of Cox at crucial moments, and many an Oriole faux pas in the pinch. It could have been a tight game.

"I still don't know where I am," said the 6-foot-3, 190-pound Cox after tying a major league record by getting four hits in his first game. "When they told me I was playing, I figured I'd be in the nine hole, not batting second."

In the first Cox singled Rick Burleson from first-to-third. Burleson, then scored on a single for a 1-0 lead.

Two innings later, with the Orioles ahead 4-2, thanks to a three-run Doug DeCinces homer in a four-run second, Cox got a leadoff walk and scored eventually on a ground out.

Perhaps the turning point of this game was Cox's dribbler toward third with one out in the fifth.

DeCinces, who said before the game that he was anxious not to make a fool of himself on Brooks Robinson Day, made a scoop and flip that Robinson would have accepted. Replays indicated Cox was out by inches (maybe one) but umpire Larry McCoy didn't see it that way.

When Pisk's two-out single tied the game, 4-4, and knocked out Baltimore starter Mike Flanagan, Weaver acted as if he had said on his tail.

"If McCoy gets that play right, we're out of the inning, they don't score, we're ahead, 4-3 and Flanagan's getting stranger," Weaver said.

Instead, the Orioles' bullpen of Scott McGregor, Dick Drago and Tippy Martinez—a most erratic firm—was on call. None did well.

**Yankees 6, Tigers 5**  
Dave Kingman and Reggie Jackson each hit homers and combined to drive home five runs today as southpaw Ron Guidry won his seventh straight game, a 6-5 New York victory over Detroit.

Kingman hit his 30th home run and reached the 100 mark in runs batted in with a three-run blast in the third inning after a walk to Graig Nettles and a single by Thurman Munson. Jackson has five home runs and nine RBI in the last five games.

Kingman has played just two games since becoming a Yankee

but has doubled his American League home run count to four. He hit 20 homers in the National League before being sent to California two weeks ago. Last week he was sold to New York.

Guidry raised his record to 15-4, but was relieved with two out in the ninth after the Tigers scored all five of their runs. Rusty Staub led off the ninth with a single and after back-to-back errors by Bucky Dent and Cliff Johnson brought in one run, Mickey Stanley hit a two-run double. An infield out and a triple accounted for the other two runs before Sparky Lyle relieved Guidry and recorded his 24th save.

**Rangers 5, Twins 3**  
At Arlington, Texas, Jim Umberger, making his first start of the year for Texas, edged Minnesota, 10-4, in the second game of a doubleheader to give the Rangers their sixth straight doubleheader sweep. In the opener, Gaylord Perry recorded his 13th victory against 12 losses with a 5-4 victory.

**White Sox 6, Angels 3**  
At Chicago, Wayne Nordinham hit a two-run homer and Bill Malarkey added a solo shot to power Chicago to a 7-3 triumph over California and a sweep of a doubleheader. The White Sox won the opener 6-3.

**Braves 5, Dodgers 5**  
In the National League, at Los Angeles, Atlanta erupted for four runs in the seventh and held off Los Angeles, 9-4.

**Giants 3, Reds 2**  
At San Francisco, Willie McCovey, capping a special day in his honor, lined a two-out single in the bottom of the ninth to score Derrel Thomas with the winning run to give San Francisco a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati.

**Cubs 6, Mets 3**  
At New York, Craig Swan and Bob Myrick combined to hold the Cubs to one run in the first game of a doubleheader. In the first game, Rick Reuschel became the second National League pitcher to win 20 games as the Cubs got a 6-3 victory.

**Pirates 7, Expos 5**  
At Montreal, Phil Garner's triple scored Frank Taveras in the 11th to lead Pittsburgh to a 7-5 victory over Montreal.

**Major League Standings**  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Eastern Division

New York 85 67 100  
Baltimore 80 69 97 3/4  
Boston 81 69 97 1/2  
Detroit 79 71 93 1/2  
Cleveland 77 83 94 1/2  
Milwaukee 63 88 44 1/2  
Toronto 62 95 44 1/2

Western Division  
Kansas City 83 65 92 1/2  
Texas 83 68 97 1/2  
Chicago 82 67 97 1/2  
Minnesota 77 83 94 1/2  
California 71 77 93 1/2  
Oakland 58 89 36 1/2  
Seattle 58 94 35 1/2

St. Louis 85 67 100  
Chicago 80 69 97 3/4  
Boston 81 69 97 1/2  
Detroit 79 71 93 1/2  
Cleveland 77 83 94 1/2  
Milwaukee 63 88 44 1/2  
Toronto 62 95 44 1/2

Western Division  
Kansas City 83 65 92 1/2  
Texas 83 68 97 1/2  
Chicago 82 67 97 1/2  
Minnesota 77 83 94 1/2  
California 71 77 93 1/2  
Oakland 58 89 36 1/2  
Seattle 58 94 35 1/2

St. Louis 85 67 100  
Chicago 80 69 97 3/4  
Boston 81 69 97 1/2  
Detroit 79 71 93 1/2  
Cleveland 77 83 94 1/2  
Milwaukee 63 88 44 1/2  
Toronto 62 95 44 1/2

Western Division  
Kansas City 83 65 92 1/2  
Texas 83 68 97 1/2  
Chicago 82 67 97 1/2  
Minnesota 77 83 94 1/2  
California 71 77 93 1/2  
Oakland 58 89 36 1/2  
Seattle 58 94 35 1/2

St. Louis 85 67 100  
Chicago 80 69 97 3/4  
Boston 81 69 97 1/2  
Detroit 79 71 93 1/2  
Cleveland 77 83 94 1/2  
Milwaukee 63 88 44 1/2  
Toronto 62 95 44 1/2

Western Division  
Kansas City 83 65 92 1/2  
Texas 83 68 97 1/2  
Chicago 82 67 97 1/2  
Minnesota 77 83 94 1/2  
California 71 77 93 1/2  
Oakland 58 89 36 1/2  
Seattle 58 94 35 1/2



